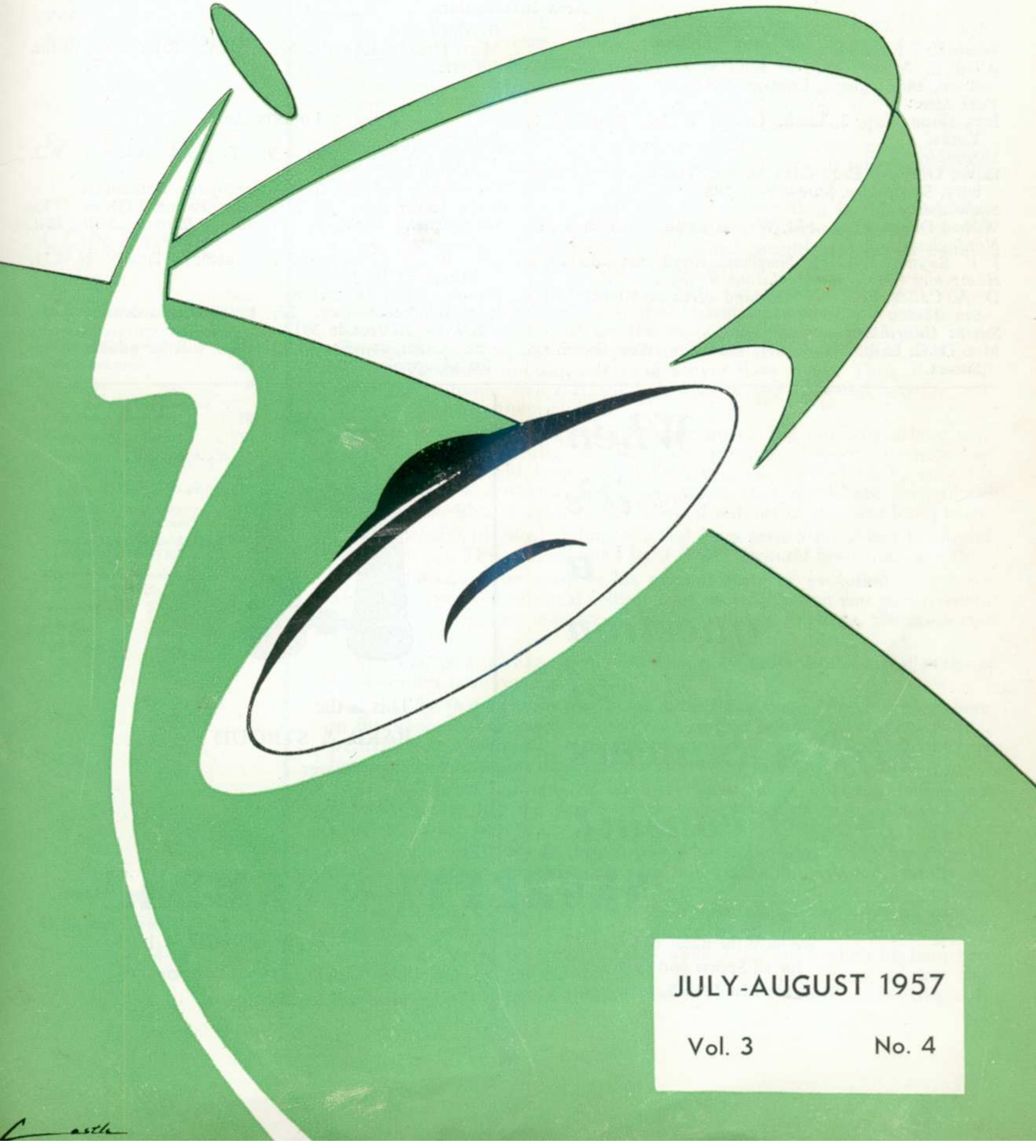
FLYING SAUCER REVIEW



JULY-AUGUST 1957

Vol. 3 No. 4

The bi-monthly
Journal of
SPACE

FLYING SAUCER REVIEW

INCORPORATING FLYING SAUCER NEWS

Edited by

**The Hon.
Brinsley le Poer Trench**

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Vol. 3 No. 4 **JULY-AUGUST, 1957**

THERE is a great reaching out in the minds of men. New discoveries in nearly every scientific field are being developed; especially in the realms of electronics and nuclear physics.

Man expects to make further great progress in the International Geophysical Year which starts this month. Both the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. will, in all probability, launch their respective Earth Satellite programmes. Scientists visualise, in the not distant future, manned space stations orbiting in space. Then, space ships which will take man to the moon, the planets and to the stars.

How does man propose to get to the moon? Will he blast his way there by force? Already, a Russian scientist has proposed firing a rocket to the moon with an atomic warhead, which would explode on landing as a signal to those on earth that it had arrived!

Everyone knows that the world today is divided into two armed camps. It seems, therefore, likely that terrestrial powers will enter into a race to see who will land on the moon, and subsequently the other planets, first. Obviously, possession of these celestial bodies will give them tremendous military advantages over their rivals. Thus, they will carry their atomic weapons, guided missiles and bacterial warfare into the very heavens themselves.

Suppose that the occupants of flying saucers are not only a long way ahead of us scientifically, but have also progressed spiritually in a like degree. They would long ago have given up such childish, wasteful habits as war and disease. If that is correct, they would not particularly welcome the idea of an invasion by rival nations of this war-like planet.

The present physical ceiling reached by a terrestrial object is around 250 miles up. This was attained by a WAC corporal fired from a V-2.

It is possible that man in his present state of evolution may have almost reached the physical ceiling limit. Actually, man can go anywhere in the universe. This may sound like a paradox. Perhaps, the issue can be clarified.

Man can go anywhere in the universe potentially; but he must perhaps fulfil certain requirements first.

It may be that he must first do as Arthur Constance suggests elsewhere in this issue, look inwards before going further outwards. In other words, perhaps man should pay more attention to the spiritual ceiling which is limitless, before proceeding further outwardly in physical form?

The whole of our way of life may have to be changed before we measure up to the standards which will permit us to be allowed the freedom of the universe.

Man will realise his birthright when he stops using brute force in all of his activities, whether they are international, national, family or business in nature. He even uses brute force in his methods of propulsion. The motor car, the aeroplane and the rocket all use the pressure energy principle. Space will never be conquered by pressure forces.

Man will rise to his rightful place among the stars when he learns to live according to natural universal law, and also learns to use the effortless natural forces of the universe, which are entirely at his disposal.

THE MOST AUTHENTICATED UFO SIGHTING ON RECORD

AN UNIDENTIFIED flaming object flew across the State of Victoria, Australia, on the evening of Sunday, May 19, and was seen by thousands of people. Telephone switchboards at Melbourne's weather bureau, police headquarters, airline and newspaper offices were jammed with calls from 5.45 p.m. until 8 p.m. It is estimated that over 23,000 sighting reports of the object came in.

Times given of its sighting at places hundreds of miles apart suggest its speed at nearly 2,000 m.p.h. Reports described the object as being silver in colour, leaving a white or blue vapour trail in the night sky.

Its height was well over 40,000 feet. Over Melbourne the object was reported to be travelling west, but at Port Fairy, 200 miles to the west, it was going in a north-westerly direction.

The range superintendent of Woomera Rocket Range, Captain Newman, said there was no connection with Woomera.

Melbourne Weather Bureau officials saw the vapour trail and discounted the possibility of a meteorite.

The object was seen by many airline pilots. The first officer of an Australian National Airways plane, Mr. S. J. Archbold, said he had been flying to Melbourne from Hobart through cloud, but when the plane came into clear weather the object's vapour trail was plainly visible. He said it was blueish-white, incandescent and very uneven. Earlier, Melbourne people who saw the object going across the sky said it appeared to emit large puffs of vapour at irregular intervals which made the trail uneven. Mr. Archbold said his plane was flying at 5,000 feet when the trail was sighted. He estimated the UFO was far higher than 40,000 feet, and well in excess of the maximum operating altitude of any conventional aircraft. If it was an aircraft, Mr. Archbold added, it was far superior to anything he had seen or heard about.

SPACE SHIP OVER GERMANY

This amazing photo was taken by Mrs. Sigrid Brandt from her home in Darmstadt at 1.30 p.m. on February 28.

Here are some eyewitness comments:

Mr. Jeffery Ellerton, of Carpendeit, 25 miles south-west of Colac, said: "The ground was lit. I saw a black circular object with a reddish glow at the rear coming from the north-east. It put on a burst of speed, climbed at a sharp angle, then disappeared, leaving a purple vapour trail."

Mr. Cliff Howard, of Inverloch, 90 miles from Melbourne, said the object was shaped like a "punching ball" and was travelling in a westerly direction about four times faster than a jet.

Mr. F. R. Murray, of Bendigo Street, Burnley, said it resembled "a blue knob, like a sky-rocket, coming from black clouds with a yellow tail, leaving a zig-zag trail of white smoke."

The object was also reported over the Tasman Sea, where it was seen as a high-flying silvery object by the crews of fishing vessels, who described it as being "like a fish."

The vapour trail was sighted by many newspaper and radio news services reporters.

Radio Australia broadcast a long report, nearly 500 words, about this sensational sighting. The B.B.C. considered it of sufficient importance to include in their 10 p.m. news bulletin on the Light Programme that evening. The news

agencies wired the story from Australia. But, mystery of mysteries, the next morning not a single London newspaper carried it!

FLYING SAUCER REVIEW is positive that there is no actual censorship of flying saucer news in Britain. The Press does not like to be told what it may print and what it may not print. There is Freedom of the Press. There are no orders not to print anything in peacetime. *No orders.* However, there are occasions when editors are "requested" not to write about this or that. No actual order is given. It is just a written request from a certain Governmental committee. FLYING SAUCER REVIEW is aware that such a body exists and knows its name and address.

It may be that the B.B.C. "beat the gun" monitoring its news straight from the Australian broadcast and giving it out in a condensed version on the Light Programme. However, a telephone call to night editors would have stopped the story receiving large publicity in the morning papers.

FLYING SAUCER REVIEW admits that there may be some other more mundane reason why the Australian sighting was not carried in the London papers the following morning. On the other hand, it was received in London and broadcast by the B.B.C. in plenty of time. It is too much of a coincidence that not one of the London dailies carried the most sensational and widely-seen UFO sighting on record, and one that had been broadcast on a B.B.C. news bulletin!

Why should this news item be possibly frowned upon? This was a terrific sighting seen by an enormous number of people. It must be remembered that only recently there had been quite a lot of Press publicity in Britain over the West Freugh R.A.F. radar sighting in Scotland, closely followed by the English Channel radar sighting. This latter one had been the subject of a question in the House of Commons. If this Australian sighting had been given the publicity it deserved in the British Press, people might well have recalled the Scottish one, and have started thinking again about the Channel affair with its unsatisfactory explanation by the Air Minister. Maybe, it was considered in "the national interest" to preserve calm by "killing" the story.

UFO PHOTOGRAPHED BY EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE

The following report is reproduced from the May issue of The A.P.R.O. Bulletin (published by Mrs. Coral Lorenzen, 1712, Van Court, Alamogordo, New Mexico, U.S.A., and issued to members bi-monthly. Write to Mrs. Lorenzen for membership details):

An object described as round, reflective and not too speedy, was caught on moving-picture film by civilian photo theodolite operators at Edwards Air Force Base. The *Los Angeles Times* carried the article on May 9, but there was no indication as to when the incident took place.

Films were sent to A.T.I.C. at Wright Air Development Centre, Dayton, Ohio, for study. Officials at Edwards would say only that the object was tracked with special camera equipment, and films and information were forwarded to A.T.I.C. No estimates as to size and altitude were obtained. One Edwards officer said "it could have been a weather balloon—this desert air does crazy things."

From experience, we know that automatic photo-theodolite tracking would be colour film, would give colour, size, altitude, speed—the works. The desert does crazy things—but not to a camera or film. The theodolite operator on that test range would know if balloons were in the area, and would recognise a balloon on sight.

U.S. AMBASSADOR TO SWITZERLAND BELIEVES SAUCERS EXISTS

Henry J. Taylor, newly-appointed Ambassador to Switzerland, believes flying saucers exist, and that at least 10 per cent. of flying saucer reports must be taken seriously.

Mr. Taylor was questioned about his views on UFOs by the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which was considering his nomination.

The Committee later approved his nomination. Mr. Taylor's testimony was made public on May 4, and reported in the *New York Times,* the *Washington Post* and other U.S. newspapers.

AND SO DO THESE FAMOUS SCIENTISTS

Dr. Walther Riedel, world-famous V2 expert in World War Two, now director of the Rocket Engine Branch of the North American Aviation Corporation, and Dr. Maurice Biot, leading aerodynamicist, have both openly stated their belief in flying saucers recently.

INTERNATIONAL UFO OBSERVER CORPS WIDENS ITS SCOPE

Club Activities

WHEN THE CORPS came into being towards the end of last year, membership of it was mainly directed to people who were not just interested in the subject of flying saucers, but to those who were prepared to devote a part of their spare time to observing them.

In answer to numerous requests, the Corps has been extended to cover all people who, while they may neither have the time nor the facilities for regular observing, are nevertheless keenly interested in the subject. It has been found that many enthusiasts would like to meet others, so that they may discuss all the latest views on the UFO mystery.

It is therefore proposed to add a club aspect to the Corps. This will consist of groups of interested people wherever these may be found, and from them parties can be organised to take part in the several International Flying Saucer Sighting Days held each year.

Whenever an active group is formed, it will be notified of any speakers who reside in its area. It is hoped that all members of the Corps will actively disseminate interest in and knowledge of the subject whenever possible.

From people who have become members of the Corps in any given neighbourhood, someone who has shown aptitude and enthusiasm will be asked to form the other Corps members into a group and act as its secretary: so if anyone is interested in forming such a group and feels that he has sufficient support from other interested parties in his vicinity, would he please write in to the Director, The International UFO Observer Corps, 1, Doughty Street, London, W.C.1, England, marking the top left-hand corner of his envelope "Club."

Observer Activities

All members of the Corps are encouraged, although it is not a condition of membership, to watch the skies whenever possible for UFOs.

Flying saucers have been seen in all parts of the world. Special Investigators are being appointed, from among Corps observers overseas and in the U.K., who will contact any people in their areas who report seeing UFOs. Our Investigator will go to the spot, obtain statements from eye-witnesses and send this information, together with his own evaluation, direct to the Editor of FLYING SAUCER REVIEW.

Area Investigators will work in close liaison both with the Editor of FLYING SAUCER REVIEW and with their own local groups.

A preliminary list of both Group Secretaries and Area Investigators is published inside the front cover of this issue. Further names will be added as new appointments are made.

Anyone who feels qualified to become an Area Investigator should write in direct to The Editor, FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, 1, Doughty Street, London, W.C.1, England, stating (1) the extent of the area he can cover, (2) how mobile the applicant is, and whether the use of a car, motor cycle, bicycle, or other vehicle is available, and (3) mention any special aptitude or training for the work.

"Nothing in life is to be feared. It is only to be understood."—Marie Curie.
(Reproduced from Vancouver Area Flying Saucer Club News Bulletin, January, 1957.)

"It is easier to ridicule than to investigate, but it is not as profitable."

WORLD ROUNDUP

AFRICA

South Africa

Object shoots off multi-coloured lights. The *Cape Times* reported that a large object which shot off multi-coloured lights was seen from a house in Cambridge at about 10.30 p.m. on Sunday, April 21. It was seen by Mr. and Mrs. Graham Tyler, of Empire Avenue, and later by their neighbour, Mr. D. Bowie.

Mrs. Tyler stated that she and her husband watched the object for about 10 minutes. It was low in the sky. They said it turned and they saw a dome on the top of the circular light.

AMERICA

Canada

Two rose-coloured saucers in unison. Mrs. Frank Irene Sirianni, of Dunbar St., Vancouver, 8, B.C., saw two luminous, rose-coloured saucers shortly after 8 p.m. on April 5. They made no sound. She watched them for about two minutes from Broughton Street in Vancouver. They were in unison, one half-way off centre below the other, and they remained that way as they moved off slowly.

Puerto Rico

UFOs go Pan-American. Another Pan-American Airways airliner flying near the island on May 19 came close to a greenish fiery object with a tail. This time the object did not " buzz " the airliner. (See March-April issue, page 2, for story, " Pan-American Airways plane nearly hits UFO."—Ed.)

U.S.A.

Radar tracks them again. Several high-flying UFOs were seen by many inhabitants of Trenton, New Jersey, on May 22. They are reported to have been tracked on marine radar.

ASIA

Japan

Cigar-shaped object over Tokyo. Five people observed a black-grey cigar-shaped object in the sky to the south of the port at Tokyo around 3.45 p.m. on March 13. It hovered for a few moments at first, then moved slowly on a definite course, and then it hovered again. After about 7 minutes it turned on end vertically and went straight up into the clouds.

★ ★ ★

UFOs over Nagoya. Three mystery objects appeared in the sky over the north of Nagoya on April 20. They were first seen at 6.42 p.m. They were very red with a yellow ring on the outside.

★ ★ ★

Red object over U.S.A.F. base. Three airmen on the ground saw a fiery red object flash across the eastern sky of Tachikawa U.S. Air Base at 9.03 p.m. on April 24. What was viewed for only seconds was described as a huge orange flash—like a burning plane, except that it disappeared while still above the horizon. It was something like a large shooting star, very orange, and with a slight tail of flame. It was ten times larger than any star in the sky at the time, according to eye-witnesses.

Korea

Four smoking objects seen. Four smoking objects were seen over Taegu, South Korea, on the night of April 22. They were egg-shaped with smoke trails. They zig-zagged across the sky. One of the four objects was red-orange coloured, but the others were greenish-blue. Under observation for 5 minutes. No sound.

Lebanon

Middle East activity. Our Middle East correspondent reports from Beirut that there have been formations of UFOs flying over the Middle East countries between May 8-12.

AUSTRALASIA

New Zealand

More Angel's Hair. Mr. Adrian A. C. Mills, of London, writes that his correspondent, Mr. Conrad Freiboe, of Quental Parade, Wellington, reports: " I was in Christchurch (South Island) over Easter and enjoying the continuous sunshine. I first noticed the phenomenon when looking up at the sky near the sun and, of course, could not make out what was floating earthwards." The *Christchurch Star-Sun* of April 29 stated: " What is the nature of the mysterious, gossamer-like substance which appeared to fall

from the skies in many suburbs yesterday afternoon. To the uninitiated it appeared to be spiders' web. But its texture was very different. When handled it immediately dissolved into nothing; though apparently very light, it was not light enough to defy gravity except with the help of a very high wind. A Woolston resident who happened to be looking towards the hills with an astronomical telescope about midday noticed the substance falling in large quantities. He immediately set his telescope to observe various distances, increasing them until he was observing at a height of 15,000 ft. At this altitude the material was really thick, and plummeting down steadily in sheets which appeared about the size of a dinner table. The Meteorological Department reported a westerly air stream extending to Australia at the time, so that it is almost certain it came from overseas. Similar substance has been reported in New Zealand before—at Onehunga two or three years ago—said the Woolston man. It has also been reported from France, the United States and South America. An American scientist has associated its appearance with that of 'unidentified flying objects,' the suggestion being that it is caused by the exhaust of some unknown type of engine." (See "The Phenomena of Angel Hair," by Professor Charles A. Maney, FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, Vol. 2, No. 6.—Ed.)

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EUROPE

Germany

UFO over Heildelberg. Herr Gerhardt Muller and U.S.A.A.F. personnel saw a red object travelling very fast and emitting what appeared to be a flame. It was flying low on the horizon.

Great Britain

Flew in an arc across sky. A large circular object—similar in appearance to one of the larger stars—flew soundlessly across the sky at midnight on March 21. It was seen by Miss Unity Dutta and a friend, who were standing close to South Audley Street, in London, W.1. The object described an arc of approximately 20 degrees across the sky, paused and then descended steeply, stopped again and appeared to recede, gradually getting smaller and smaller until it disappeared.

★ ★ ★

Three independent witnesses see saucer. At 4.50 p.m. on April 10 a saucer was seen flying over Kensington, London, by Mr. James Collins, of 20, Dancer Road, Fulham. He stated it was eliptical and oscillated slightly. The object was also seen by Mr. B. Kell, of 34, York Street, London, W.1, who was off Kensington High Street at the time. He also described the object as eliptical, adding that it was like two saucers rim to rim. He said the object seemed suspended in mid-air, swaying slightly in a pendulum motion.

An object, presumably the same one, was also seen late that afternoon over Hammersmith by Mr. J. Colly, of Bridge Buildings, Hammersmith.

★ ★ ★

The star moved. Miss R. Rodger, of Wilmslow Road, Manchester, went outside on the evening of April 23 to look for the Arend Rowland comet, and to her surprise saw what appeared to be a star move. Her immediate thought was that it was a shooting star, but the object kept a straight course, passed over her head and continued in a south-westerly direction. Miss Rodger states that the object's light, both in colour and intensity, resembled that of a natural body of medium brightness and perceptible diameter. The time of this occurrence was 9.21 p.m.

Two other people, Colin Yearsley and John Hadfield, both of Denton, nr. Manchester, saw UFOs that night going in the same direction as the object seen by Miss Rodger.

★ ★ ★

UFO affects TV transmission. On April 29, the same evening as the much publicised Channel

sighting (see Late News in last issue.—Ed), Mr. Roy Stemman, of Islington, London, N.1, was watching the programme "Come Dancing" on television from 8.30 p.m. to 9.15 p.m. Throughout this programme Mr. Stemman reports that there was constant flashing on the screen. At 9.25 p.m. Mr. Stemman, being outside at that time, saw for three-quarters of a minute a slightly blurred round object appear below the level of some fleecy clouds in an otherwise clear sky. The object was travelling in a north-westerly direction. It was orange in colour.

★ ★ ★

Another Channel report. Mr. David Fair, of Marmion Green, Somerford, Christchurch, Hants, has sent in a report of an orange-red object seen from Mudeford Beach. This sighting can be added to the now phenomenally long list of sightings recorded by FLYING SAUCER REVIEW for April 29 over the southern part of England. Mr. Fair reports that the object he saw was about ten times the sixpence held at arm's length. Under observation about 30 seconds and then suddenly disappeared.

Many other observers also saw the object from different vantage points along the coast.

★ ★ ★

Another London sighting. The next day, April 30, Mr. T. M. Barton, of Fulham Palace Road, London, W.6, was with a party of five others in the North End Road, Fulham. Those present included Mrs. Barton, his brother, John P. Barton, and three other witnesses, besides himself. It was 11.31 p.m. when they saw in the clear night sky a round red-orange object. They watched it for about three minutes. It made two complete circles in the sky. It did not keep an even course, but seemed to lift a little and then carry on again. The object was travelling in a southerly direction, although turning in circles. Mr. Barton adds that the object from where they were watching in Fulham appeared to be over London's West End. (Now read the next report, which seems to be the same object.—Ed.)

★ ★ ★

Twisting and turning. On the same evening at 11.48 p.m. Mr. Brian Phillips, of Brookside South, East Barnet, saw an object in the sky which was travelling very fast, twisting and turning as it went. Mr. Phillips also notified Southgate police as well as FLYING SAUCER REVIEW. He said the object was bright white, luminous, turning orangeish hue. He said it travelled due north, turned through nearly 360 degrees and flew south. He said it was exceptionally bright, like the Pole Star. He observed it for about one minute.

★ ★ ★

A gold dinner plate. Mr. Jack Martin (51), a labourer, of Stow Road, Wisbech, saw a flying saucer while at work on the morning of May 1. He said: "I happened to look upwards and saw an object about the size of a dinner plate. It seemed flat and was a gold colour."

The object appeared from the south-west over the village of Guyhirn and it disappeared over the town. It was seen by several other men who were working in the vicinity at the time. The object was very high. Mr. Martin declared he could not possibly have confused it with an aeroplane or a weather balloon. It made no sound and was moving with a circular jerking movement.

★ ★ ★

Cross-country saucer seen by hundreds. At 7 p.m. on Friday, May 10, a saucer was seen at Stamford. It was seen by hundreds of people at points between Stamford and Northampton. At 8 p.m. local inhabitants were skygazing at Thrapston as the UFO passed over them, travelling west. At 8.30 p.m. 13-year-old Nicholas Wright, of Rockingham Road, Kettering, saw it. He said it was like a large silver star. "Only it wasn't a star because it didn't twinkle."

Nicholas watched the flying saucer for the next hour. He saw it continuing its journey to the west and climbing.

A few minutes later, Mr. H. G. Clarke, of Baron's Way, Welford Road, Northampton, taking things easy after doing some gardening, looked up into the heavens and saw it.

It is appropriate that, as a gardener, Mr. Clarke described it as a "flaming onion." He then took a look through his telescope—a naval one. Mr. Clarke is C.O. of the Northampton Sea Cadets.

"Through my telescope it definitely looked like an inverted onion, and it appeared to be on fire. I thought at first it was a planet, but it was moving too fast."

His wife saw the object, too, and so did two of his neighbours, Mr. Eric Cooper and Mr. F. Foster.

Mr. Cooper, after looking through the telescope, recorded his definite opinion—a flying saucer.

For 40 minutes they all watched the saucer moving steadily westward, until at about 9.45 p.m. it disappeared as darkness came.

The object was also seen from a hill in open country by Mr. Geoffrey P. Gayton, between 8.45 p.m. and 9.07 p.m. in the Northampton area. Mr. Gayton was out on his bicycle at the time. He said the object came from the north-east. He described it as a circular object, blueish-green in colour, but with yellowish light coming from above and below it, and also from places around its middle. He watched it for about 22 minutes, firstly with his naked eye and then with a pair of Lieberman & Gorty 25×52 binoculars.

On the same evening Mr. Claude Rush, of Castle Street, Eye, reports that at about 9.10 p.m. he was at his house. He saw a very bright object ten to fifteen degrees above the horizon to the north-west. He described its colour as powder blue or pale heliotrope. He says it was something between circular or lemon-shaped. He thought at first he had seen the biggest and brightest star in his life, and returned again to look at it after some five minutes. It was still in roughly the same place, but not so bright—now yellowish. He left it again for about 15 minutes and upon his return it had disappeared. Was this the same object that Mr. Gayton saw at Northampton? Mr. Rush's sense of colour leads him to say powder blue, whereas Mr. Gayton says blueish-green. Not any difference here.

★ ★ ★

Tees-side saucers. People on the promenade at Redcar saw three bright white illuminated objects below a low cloud belt over Tees Bay on May 16. They watched them for about four minutes. Then they moved off towards the east at a terrific speed. Mr. W. Smith, a Redcar newsagent, was among the watchers. He said that it seemed as if a single bright light had split first into two, then into three parts. "The three lights came towards us and then sped off towards Marske," he said. "I didn't believe in flying saucers before, but now I'm not so sure."

At Ormesby, Mr. Malcolm Fixter and friends saw them from Woodley Grove. Mr. Fixter described them as three glowing discs.

At Hartlepool, the police made inquiries in case they were flares from a vessel in distress. The coastguards thought they were the tail-lights of aircraft on a routine flight.

Four more people have given accounts of the three strange lights. Mr. A. T. Gyllenspetz, of Moore Street, West Hartlepool, was leaving his daughter's house in Thornville Road after watching TV there, when he saw them clearly "hovering in the sky."

He said the lights certainly looked solid, "and they were not aircraft. They hovered for a few minutes and then sped out to sea." He added that as he watched them they made a purposeful zigzag, as though searching for something. His daughter and son-in-law also saw them.

A young couple, Mr. S. Proudlock and Miss V. Ward, were taking a dog for a walk in Oakland Avenue, where Miss Ward lives. They, too, saw the lights.

"One thing is certain," said Mr. Proudlock. "They were not from aircraft. Two of them stood still in the sky for fully five minutes. Then another came up underneath them and turned round. After that they went out to sea."

Miss Ward added that the night was very still, but there was no sound of planes.

★ ★ ★

Strange object flies over Bradford. On the same evening a strange UFO flew high over Bradford at about 9 p.m. Mr. Robert Holstead, a van driver, of 16, Dover Street, Otley Road, saw the object.

"It was fluorescent and much larger than an ordinary aeroplane," he said, "and it travelled at a high speed from south to north."

His attention was called to the object by a neighbour, Mrs. Hilda Bowers, and members of both families watched the UFO fly across the sky.

★ ★ ★

UFO spends hour over Bletchley. On Wednesday, May 22, hundreds of townsfolk in Bletchley gazed skywards at a UFO hovering high over the town. One woman said "it was like a short, fat cigar hanging vertically." It arrived quietly at about half-past three. School children studied the silver object and shops emptied of customers, who hurried out into the streets to stare at the mystery craft.

Although there was a strong breeze blowing the clouds along, the UFO remained absolutely motionless until around 5.10 p.m.

Suddenly, it changed to a horizontal position and flashed out of sight, towards Leighton Buzzard, in a matter of seconds. It flew off at a terrific speed.

★ ★ ★

Police spot saucer near Ben Lomond. A sergeant and a constable in the police force at the torpedo factory at Alexandria stated that they watched a flying saucer for 45 minutes in the Ben Lomond area, Scotland, early morning, May 26.

They said that they saw a yellow cigar-shaped object in the sky rather east of Ben Lomond. The space ship appeared in daylight between 4 and 5 a.m. It was diving and climbing, and before it disappeared, leaving a shower of sparks, it became rounder. It went off to the north-west.

SCRAPBOOK
for 1881

January 13

A light was seen in Marius, on the moon, by A. Stanley Williams, the astronomer, according to the *English Mechanic*.

May 4

Illuminated object seen in Eudoxus, on the moon, by Trouvelot.

June 11

In *The Cruise of the Bacchante* the two sons of the then Prince of Wales, write of " a strange light, as if of a phantom vessel all aglow." This appearance was seen at four o'clock on the morning of June 11, when the *Bacchante* was sailing between Melbourne and Sydney. Twelve other members of the crew also witnessed this occurrence.

September 27

Colonel Markwick in South Africa sees an object moving rapidly near the moon. (*Journal of Liverpool Astronomical Society.*)

Late October

The *Scientific American* reported the fall of a strange substance in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U.S.A., and also in other towns. This substance was referred to as " cobwebs." The webs were whitish coloured, very strong and light. The magazine's editor commented that there was no mention in any of the reports of spiders.

" Flying Saucer Review " turns over another page in our Scrapbook, to emphasise to our readers that flying saucers are nothing new. They have been visiting this planet for a very long time. The only difference is that they are calling upon us in much greater numbers in these critical times than hitherto.

There is more than a striking similarity here to the Angel Hair phenomena reported in recent years from different parts of the world. (See "The Phenomena of Angel Hair," by Professor Charles A. Maney, FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, Vol. 2, No. 6. —Ed.)

December 13

Luminous object seen moving in various directions near Cherbourg, France.

December 16

Three custom house guards, at Laredo, Spain, saw something resembling a balloon in the sky that night. They climbed a mountain to see it more clearly, but it shot out sparks and disappeared. The next day it was reported from Bilbao, Spain.

FLYING SAUCER REVIEW GETS THE NEWS!

The London *Daily Herald* on May 27, writing about the Wardle sighting in Lancashire, England, quoted from the special on-the-spot report sent to FLYING SAUCER REVIEW by Dr. Clifford Thornton, published in our last issue.

The article in FLYING SAUCER REVIEW had stated that " an Air Ministry investigator visited Wardle on April 17. He called on several witnesses and questioned them. They were told to keep his visit quiet." This was after an official explanation for the sighting had been given in the House of Commons in March by Mr. Charles Orr-Ewing, the British Under-Secretary for Air.

The *Daily Herald* stated that an Air Ministry spokesman said to them: " It is quite true that an official went up to Wardle in April to investigate."

TRUTH *and the* TROGLODYTES

by

Arthur Constance

(Author of "The Inexplicable Sky")

IT IS NOT inconceivable that the future progress of the human race, if it survives the next decade, lies downward and inward towards the heart of the earth, rather than upward and outward towards the moon and other planets of our solar system. Man's physical explorations of the Cosmos may be switched; at no very distant date, from centrifugal to centripetal penetrations.

Those of my readers who have picked up stones may perhaps let me live a little longer when I explain that I do not exclude the possibility of outer-space exploration. Millions of people of this generation believe that man will conquer the moon, Mars, Venus, a percentage of the inhabited asteroids, Proxima Centauri, and the peopled planets of other suns in our own galaxy, before jetting off to other galaxies and their worlds. I am simply suggesting that a spiritual principle may be exemplified in man's future progress, and that he may have to go down before he goes up.

My suggestion has factual and scientific justification. Our moon is waterless. So are Mercury, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto. That leaves us Mars and Venus (and any undiscovered planets) as the only ones likely to possess water. Dismissing the undiscovered planets as almost certainly waterless, and accepting the very latest scientific pronouncements regarding Venus as destructive of any " world like ours " hypothesis (for the " clouds " are now held by some authorities to be dust-clouds concealing a desert-like surface) we are left with Mars. The probability is that water exists on Mars (I believe in the reality of the " canals," and that they are artificially constructed), but it may be water quite different from our own. We have many kinds of water—not merely the one consisting of H_2O molecules, which are kindly to the human constitution, but other kinds—and we cannot be sure that any water that exists on Mars is suitable for our use, either internally or externally. Man himself, like the surface of his world, is mostly water. It may be that he will have to take enormous quantities of water with him in outer-space explorations. Devices may, of course, be used to overcome the water problem and all other problems.

The day may indeed come when a crew of 15 or 20 humans will take off for the moon. Men may go to Mars later. They may find that Proxima Centauri has planets, and set off for *them* at some future time, taking several years for the journey and travelling at the speed of light. Your forecast of humanity's future is as likely to be as true as mine.

One thing I cannot understand. Why do numbers of people who accept space-travel as something more than a probability find it difficult to believe that intelligences from other worlds are visiting us? There is no evidence that anyone from our world has gone to the moon, much less to another planet. Despite all that has been said by scientists and science-fiction writers there is no *evidence*, no *factual proof*, that man will ever reach the moon. He may overcome the formidable difficulties which face him, or he may not.

But the question whether intelligences from other worlds or dimensions are visiting us is no longer a matter for speculation. Thousands of factual sightings provide evidence that they—whoever " they " are—have overcome the difficulties of space-travel, or anti-gravity movement, or mat and de-mat emergence into and disappearance from these terrestrial dimensions.

Yet we ufologists are up against a brick wall in our endeavours to establish practical two-way communication with such intelligences, even as scientists are up against brick walls in all directions in their endeavours to penetrate beyond three-dimensional matter. Their brick walls are composed of atoms (the building bricks of the universe) seemingly solid until a century or so ago, when they began to dissolve: bricks which are now found to be immaterial. Our own brick wall is analogous. Yet we are slower in realising its immateriality: that is the amazing fact. We still cling to " explanations " of the UFOs based upon eighteenth-century science.

Writers in some of our flying saucer magazines still believe that the parent ships and discs and other phenomena are material—three-dimensional. They will remain baffled in their attempts to communicate with the intelligences who control the UFOs as long as they cling to their three-dimensional explanations. Conventional scientists are compelled to seek new geometries: we are reluctant to discard that of Euclid. Our own brick wall remains solid, substantial and thick.

We who believe in the reality of the UFOs are at the crossroads with the conventional scientists: that is the crazy, incredible truth. For we should have made our decision years ago, and have explored fourth-dimensional and *spiritual* explanations of the phenomena, seriously and to such an extent that we should now be some way along the road *which world scientists will be compelled to take if the world is to survive.* For unless a spiritual, fourth-dimensional explanation is accepted regarding nuclear energy—an explanation which sees it as a creative, benevolent force proceeding from a Divine Being, rather than a destructive, malevolent force blindly and accidently "happening," then, as Whitman puts it, "we have come to the rats and dung at last—alarum, we are betrayed!"

The Choice

Man *is* now faced with a choice. If he is prepared to turn inward, in humility, he may be able to go outward towards the distant galaxies—but he will always remain physically earth-bound, even as he is at this moment spiritually earth-bound, unless he is willing to learn from intelligences higher than himself. I believe that such higher intelligences are now here with us, ready and willing to teach us, not merely the secrets of interplanetary space travel but (which is far more important) *how to live at peace with ourselves.*

There we have our first paradox—that man must turn inward to go outward. It is utterly useless to seek an explanation of the UFOs in three-dimensional, materialistic terms. The answer to all the problems concerning them lies in man's spiritual consciousness.

What is the alternative to seeking a spiritual explanation of the thousands of sightings which we have accumulated in recent years—inexplicable incidents which are being supplemented by hundreds and hundreds more as time passes?

Standing at the crossroads with conventional scientists—where we should most certainly not be—we may take the non-spiritual road, the road of no return, the road hedged by sensory limitations. We may remain—as many conventional scientists remain—stubbornly opposed to spiritual explanations, and content with materialistic ones. That choice *seems* to be one which leads outward towards the stars, in its implication that man will conquer the moon, then Mars, then the galaxies—always, forever and forever, in a *physical* sense. Dismissing spiritual explanations and implications; ridiculing the suggestion that there are spiritual dimensions, and that man has a spiritual destiny beyond the grave, the materialistic conception of the Cosmos promises man ever-widening physical explorations—*but as long as man refuses to accept spiritual explanations of his problems no such promise can ever be fulfilled.* Even as we, as ufologists, will find no answer to our problems as long as we hold stubbornly to materialistic conceptions, so with our world scientists.

Unteachable

And so we come to our second paradox. If scientists persist in their attempts to explore the Cosmos outwardly, believing in the reality of matter and of physical space yet rejecting spiritual realities, they will sooner or later be forced downward and into the earth. Human beings will become troglodytes physically, even as the vast majority of them are now spiritual ones.

But immediately we realise that we are cave-dwellers in a spiritual sense we have come down to earth at last.

For that is our first requirement in our search for an explanation of the UFOs, and of the baffling fact that (after ten years of factual sightings, in this most recent phase of world visitations) we are still not in two-way communication with the higher intelligences *who are quite obviously continually and intimately interested in all we are doing.* What other explanation is possible but this—that we are debased, and ignorant and bestial compared with them, yet spiritually arrogant and prejudiced, so that we are virtually *unteachable*?

Millions of people who have heard of "flying saucers," and whose attitude towards them is at best tolerant of them and at worse contemptuous, fondly imagine that if they saw a spaceship land, and beings emerge from it, then they could walk up to one of them, slap him on the back, and ask him into the nearest pub for a drink. Any conversation which followed would, of course, be on equal terms. The Martian, or whoever he might be, would have to explain himself. In simple language, of course—saying where he came from and what he was doing, mucking about in our atmosphere.

So might a spider, if it could communicate with a human being, ask him to explain himself *in spider language*. What would he be doing, poking around a spider's web—what kind of a web was he living in himself, as a super-spider? Why was he, the man, concealing his spinnerets and doing nothing with them? *What*, did the man imagine he could teach *it* anything about web-making or fly-catching? If he, the man, wanted to be friendly, why wasn't he ready to join it, the spider, in a little drink of fly's blood?

If a spider asked me to prove my existence I might do it in either of two ways. I might crush it with my foot. Or (feeling compassion towards it, even as higher intelligences feel compassion towards us, knowing that God made angels, men and spiders) I might simply ignore its silly questionings and continue my study of it.

The analogy fails, of course, in this vital respect—that spiders have no conception of men, as men, and no means of communicating with intelligences higher than themselves. We humans, however, *can* conceive higher intelligences, and can communicate with them if we are ready to fulfil the conditions of communication.

A New Geometry

Dr. Holmberg, of the Army Operational Research Group, West Byfleet, writing in the June *World Science Review* on "Gravitation and Radiation," said: "One of the stumbling blocks to progress is that whereas space in Einstein's theory is continuous the effects connected with the electro-magnetic field are discontinuous or, as we say, quantal. In order to handle electro-magnetic effects a number of special rules to do with quantization have to be introduced and presumably these would have to apply to any unified theory."

One might paraphrase Dr. Holmberg's words appropriately—for, as he explains, he is seeking a way out of his difficulties by suggesting a new geometry, even as we are considering our need of a new geometry to solve our own problems as ufologists. One might say that *we* need special rules, which would have to apply to any unified theory regarding the intelligences who are coming to our world. And we also are concerned with the nature of space.

Plato's image of the creatures in the cave, in his "Republic," should be read again and again by ufologists seeking an explanation of the apparent reluctance of the higher intelligences to communicate with us. Let there be no confusion of the issue. I am concerned with caves, not public houses. I am not criticising anyone who likes a glass of beer: I am suggesting that the man who visualises having one in a public house with a spiritual being, who may have come from a planet *a million years ahead of our world* in evolutionary development, needs to dismiss any such imaginative concept and picture himself meeting such a being not inside an inn but outside it (the inn having no room for him).

That was the position of One who came from the skies to our world 2,000 years ago. It has been the position of millions of people since—numbers of them cave-dwellers because they sought spiritual, four-dimensional solutions of the world's problems.

The creatures in Plato's cave, chained and confused, believed that the shadows they saw, of people and objects, were real, and that the people and objects outside their cave were fanciful shapes. Yet the world outside the cave was closer to absolute reality than their own restricted world of shadows.

Plato's Cave

It may be that this world's humans will not be driven underground by the horrific bombs of a nuclear war. It may be that there will be no world-wide conflict, massacring millions and leaving a remnant living in holes in the ground, afraid to emerge because of the vast volumes of radio-active dust released. It may be that humans a century hence will still be surface-livers and not troglodytes. The world of our children's children may be one of continued material and physical "progress." They may be using micro-film in place of printed paper. They may be smoking harmless, or even beneficial, cigarettes. They may be speeding along safe roads at a thousand miles an hour, yet killing only one in a hundred of the numbers of people we kill on our roads today. They may be flying around the world in a few minutes and running excursions to other planets. They may be wearing nothing but two-way colour-television wristlets and seven-leagued boots, and taking their caviare and cocktails intravenously in glass houses. They may feel they have conquered the world, *but they will still be living in Plato's cave, chained and bemused and blinded, if they have not, by then, established spiritual communication with the higher intelligences who are so intensely concerned with our world, and if they have not, by then, learned the discipline of discipleship.*

This question of our need of a new non-Euclidean geometry is intimately related to two-way communication with intelligences in other dimensions. Meade Layne and his fellow workers of the Borderland Sciences Research Associates of America have done invaluable

spadework in preparation for such two-way communication because they have always called a spade a spade: Meade Layne and those with him are not afraid to incur undeserved misunderstanding and prejudice—they accept truth wherever it may be found.

Why should we dismiss trance communications as though all mediums are necessarily liars? The Proceedings of the Societies of Psychic Research, here and in America, are packed with fully-authenticated cases which prove that extra-sensory communication is possible, and that intelligences who are clearly extra-terrestrial *have* communicated and *do* communicate. We do not need to open our mouths like fledglings; but this does not mean that we should bury our heads like ostriches.

Einstein's theory predicted that energy and mass should be equivalent. Before proof was afforded by the collisions of positive and negative electrons (which simply vanished and were replaced by radiation) his prediction was about the maddest, most illogical and most unscientific that had ever been made by a world scientist. It completely upset, not merely Newton's apple theory, but the whole apple-cart of physics.

We Must Decide

Science has turned her face from the shadows within the cave to the light of day, streaming down from other dimensions beyond the cavern's entrance. *We ufologists cannot remain much longer with our backs to the light.* If we do not make up our minds soon we may be buried alive —relegated to obscurity by a world which will have grown tired of our vacillation and *half-belief* in the reality of the phenomena we are recording.

Had I attempted to outline a new non-Euclidean geometry without these preliminary dissertations on subjects which may perhaps have seemed—though they are anything but—irrelevant, I should have risked scornful dismissal of my conceptions. But I hope I have made it quite clear already that any attempt to describe other dimensional principles or conditions *must* seem ridiculous and illogical to us; for we are creatures conditioned to our three-dimensional cave. We are troglodytes using cave-logic, interpreting outside conditions in cavern terms, even as any spider would distort any "communications" which might come to it from our own world into spider-logic and spider-reality.

We can now summarise the prerequisites of an elementary system of non-Euclidean geometry which might serve as a basis of understanding and communication between higher intelligences of other dimensions and ourselves. Such a system must:

. . . express the spiritual principles underlying, and inseparable from, Euclidean geometry: this requirement being in accord with the truth that all physical phenomena and the laws which govern them conceal such spiritual principles, which are the only possible links or paths between such phenomena and the realities of other (extra-sensory) dimensions;

. . . pay particular regard to (a) the spiritual implications of Plato's cave imagery and similar attempts to relate our physical world to other realms of existence, (b) the psychological implications of Professor Dunne's serialism, with its basic concept of "the recessional observer," and (c) the scientific implications of Einsteinian relativity; and, lastly, it must:

. . . reconcile (or indicate a way of reconciliation between) the "continuous effects" of world religion and the "discontinuous, or quantal effects" evidenced in conflicting religious and philosophical beliefs.

The first requirement arises from the fact that we are seeking an extension of knowledge, *not from a physical and visible world to a similar one but to one which is essentially invisible and spiritual*—the extension must therefore combine both physical and spiritual principles.

Baffled

The second requirement is indicated by significant correspondences between the imageries and "other world" concepts of the three thinkers, which we shall consider in due course.

The third requirement is implicitly demanded by the fact that higher intelligences from other dimensions are very probably baffled in their attempts to communicate with us *because we are spiritually and philosophically in conflict with ourselves as a race of intelligent beings.*

In our sensory, three-dimensional cavern, we ufologists are only a small minority of its prisoners. How can we establish communication with beings out there in the light of day, beyond the mouth of the cavern, if we do not believe in their existence? And how can we learn from them, even if we believe in their existence, if we continue to argue amongst ourselves? Here, in our chains, semi-blind and pitifully ignorant, we must remain alert, listening reverently for their voices to break the silence.

A STATEMENT OF FACT

IT HAS BEEN the policy of FLYING SAUCER REVIEW to allow the editors of other publications the privilege of reproducing editorial material from it, provided that full credit and acknowledgment is made of the source of the material used.

Hitherto, all magazines and journals have always treated this matter with their customary courtesy and respect, and FLYING SAUCER REVIEW has enjoyed reciprocal arrangements with most saucer publications throughout the world.

However, a new magazine, *Flying Saucers From Other Worlds,* published by Palmer Publications, Inc., 806, Dempster Street, Evanston, Illinois, U.S.A., with editorial offices at Amherst, Wisconsin, U.S.A., has seen fit to print in their first issue (which is being sold on the newstands) almost 25 pages of original FLYING SAUCER REVIEW material, with no acknowledgment of any kind.

Pages 44 to 50, inclusive, and the bottom half of page 56 contains the whole of "World Roundup," less one sighting report, from the July-August, 1956, issue of FLYING SAUCER REVIEW. This material has been reprinted, word for word, under a new title, "I Saw A Flying Saucer," with the addition of illustrations. There is a statement at the head of the article pointing out that this section of *Flying Saucers* is devoted to factual reports from *their* readers!

Pages 58 to 64, inclusive, contain two distinct reviews by Max B. Miller and Ted Bloacher of the film "Unidentified Flying Objects," reproduced, word for word, from the May-June, 1956, issue of FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, under a new title and with the addition of illustrations.

Pages 65 to 69, inclusive, and most of page 75 contain a word-for-word reproduction of the Elizabeth Klarer contact story in South Africa, which was published in the November-December, 1956, issue of FLYING SAUCER REVIEW. This has been reproduced in *Flying Saucers* under a new title.

Pages 76 and 77 contain an account of the huge UFO, seen both visually and with radar, over Orly Airport, Paris, France. This article has been reproduced, word for word, from the March-April, 1956, issue of FLYING SAUCER REVIEW. A new title has been given to the piece.

On pages 92 and 93 of *Flying Saucers* are "Book Reviews." Under that heading there are altogether three reviews of saucer books. All three have been reproduced, word for word, from three different issues of FLYING SAUCER REVIEW. They were originally written in that magazine by its present editor, or, prior to that appointment, by him as a contributor. The three reviews have been taken from the March-April, 1956, July-August, 1956, and November-December, 1956, issues, respectively. The implication here is that a reader of *Flying Saucers* who had never seen FLYING SAUCER REVIEW would naturally think that the book reviews had been written by someone connected with the former.

To add insult to injury, pages 80 and 81 contain a brief review of some of the other flying saucer clubs and journals. FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, which has, it seems, provided a considerable portion of the reading matter and data in the magazine, without any acknowledgment, does not even get a mention in this section!

SAUCERS STUDIED BEHIND IRON CURTAIN

The Polish technical and scientific journal, *Horizonty Techniki* (Horizons of Science and Technology), No. 4, of April, 1957, published by the National Technical Institute, Warsaw, contains a six-page review, complete with photographs (Adamski and Darbishire), of Leonard G. Cramp's book, *Space, Gravity and The Flying Saucer*!

Writer of the review is Witold Rychter (B.Sc., Engineering), former army officer and Monte Carlo Rally participant. The review is favourable. Rychter writes in it that Cramp's book is fascinating, and thinks the evidence very weighty.

As far as is known, this is the first such opinion published behind the iron curtain!

UNANSWERED QUESTIONS

No. 7 . . . Why do UFOs enter and leave the oceans?

ON APRIL 19, this year, at 11.52 a.m., the bo'sun and four other crew members of the Japanese fishing boat, *Kitsukawara Maru,* spotted two metallic silvery craft descending from the sky. They watched the objects dive into the sea nearby, at about 143′ 30″ N. and 31′ 15″ E. After the craft submerged there was a violent turbulence. The bo'sun said the objects had no wings and were nearly disc-shaped. His ship searched the area without finding any wreckage.

Readers of FLYING SAUCER REVIEW will recall "The Mystery of Titicus Reservoir" (Vol. 1, No. 5.—Ed.). In that article the experiences of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bordes were related. They came across a submerged object carrying lights in a New York State reservoir on the night of September 17, 1955.

There have been many more reports of UFOs plunging into the sea. Often they have reappeared again soon afterwards and flown off at fantastic speed. There have, too, been many stories of weird super-constructions being encountered by man-made ships sailing the seven seas.

Strange illuminated "wheels" have been seen, especially in the Persian Gulf, the China Sea and in the Pacific Ocean.

On June 18, 1845, according to the *Malta Times,* the crew of the brig *Victoria*—about 900 miles east of Adalia, Asia Minor—saw three luminous bodies rise from out of the sea, at about half a mile from the ship. They were observed for 10 minutes.

On May 15, 1879, Commander Pringle, of H.M.S. *Vulture,* saw luminous waves of pulsating water. They were under the surface, not above it, and passed beneath his ship. The appearance was like a revolving wheel of light, with luminous spokes. There were two wheels, one on each side of the ship, and the sighting lasted more than half an hour.

In May, 1880, several people on board the British India Company's steamer *Patna,* while on a voyage up the Persian Gulf, saw an enormous illuminated wheel on each side of the ship. These wheels also had luminous spokes. (For a more detailed account see *Scrapbook for* 1880 in our last issue.—Ed.)

On June 11, 1881, the *Bacchante* "saw a strange light as of a phantom vessel all aglow." (See *Scrapbook for* 1881 in this issue.—Ed.)

The works of Charles Fort contain many more examples of luminous wheels.

It is significant that the places where these illuminated wheels are seen and, indeed, where UFOs plunge in and out of the water, are in the very deepest parts of the oceans.

There has been parallel to the large increases of space ships in our skies since 1947, a corresponding increase in the number of so-called unidentified submarines in various parts of the world. It is known that Soviet Russia is building a lot of submarines, but not all of these "unidentified submarines" can be pinned on that country, especially those that emerge from the water into the air!

It is quite conceivable that the occupants of the flying saucers with their advanced technology could produce craft capable of performing above, on and under the water.

There are, too, a variety of reasons for them to go beneath the surface of the oceans.

They may be conducting a survey of the ocean beds in the same way that they appear to have been taking a look over the land surface of this planet. If any physical changes are imminent, they may be making a close study of this facet. It is a scientific fact that the ocean beds of both the Atlantic and the Pacific are rising fast. (See article by Richard Clavering, *Reader's Digest,* February, 1957.—Ed.)

It is more than possible that they may have UFO bases at the bottom of some of the deepest parts of the oceans. Under-water charts indicate that some of the canyons under the sea are over four miles in depth.

Is there some more important reason for UFOs going in and out of the oceans? There are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in your philosophy, Horatio.

Richard Clavering's article on

THE PLANET MARS

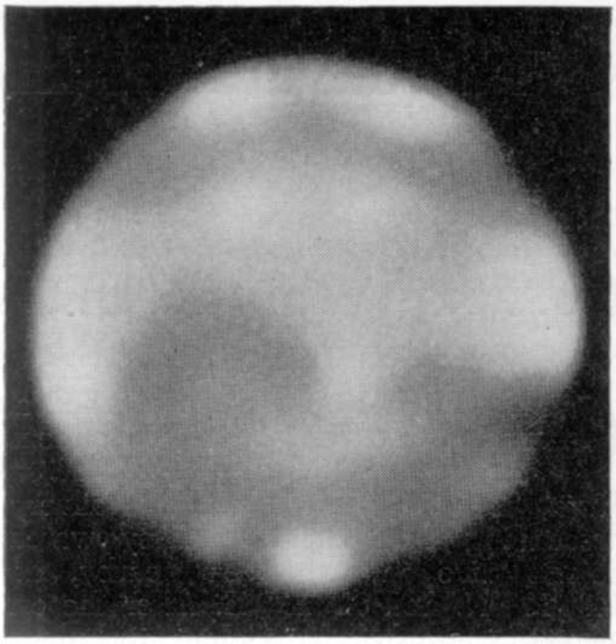

Photo: Palomar Observatory

by Dr. H. Percy Wilkins, F.R.A.S.

A world famous astronomer discusses the controversial "canals"

MARS is one of the most interesting of the planets on account of its bearing a distinct analogy to the earth. Like our planet, Mars has white caps at its poles, there are definite and more or less permanent markings on its disc, it has an atmosphere, evidences of something of the nature of mist or cloud while variations in the intensity and the colour of the markings appear to be seasonal. For on Mars there is day and night and the planet has seasons. A day on Mars is a little more than half-an-hour longer than on the earth, while the seasons are nearly twice as long. Then most people have heard of the famous "canals" and of the theory which ascribes these features to the activities of intelligent beings.

Mars is a small planet, only 4,216 miles in diameter and is considerably further from the sun than is the earth. The mean distance is 141,500,000 miles. Its orbit departs considerably from a circle, with the result that it may approach the sun within 129,000,000 miles, or the earth within 34,000,000 miles. This is the best time to observe Mars and these very favourable OPPOSITIONS occur in August and recur every 15 years, the last was in 1956. At such times Mars looks like a very bright reddish star to the naked eye, while even a small telescope will then reveal his broad face, the principal dark markings and the white cap around the South Pole. When Mars is best placed its South Pole is turned towards the sun and the earth; in other words, it is summer in the Southern Hemisphere of Mars. The planet completes a rotation on its axis in 24 hours, 37 minutes, 23 seconds, while the "year" on Mars, that is the time it takes to make one revolution around the sun, is 687 days. Every two years, Mars comes to opposition and is on the meridian at midnight, but, as already stated, the best take place in August, while that previous to and that after the best also afford good views.

But although it is then easy to obtain an image of Mars which is larger than the moon appears to the naked eye, the planet is still far away, it can never come nearer than 140 times the distance of the moon. Even large telescopes can

Dr. H. P. Wilkins, F.R.A.S., distinguished astronomer and world authority on the moon, spent sixteen years preparing what is now internationally acknowledged as the Standard Map of the Moon. His Great Moon Map, the original of which was 300 inches in diameter, was first published in 1946; partly redrawn and published in 1950, and revised for a third edition in 1951.

His research work, which has been conducted with his own 15-inch telescope and with the giant telescopes of Meudon (Paris) and Cambridge University Observatory, began in 1910.

Dr. Wilkins is a member of the International Astronomical Union and one of the lunar craters is named after him. He is also inventor of the Thermal Eyepiece for visual determination of "heat rays" from lunar or planetary surfaces. His work has been recognised by the University of Barcelona, which conferred on him an honorary Doctorate of Philosophy.

He recently founded and is first President of the International Lunar Society to correlate the work of lunar observers all over the world.

reveal comparatively large objects only, while in small instruments only the broadest features can be detected. So much nonsense has been written and spoken about Mars that many people expect to see the planet crossed by numerous canals or even hope to glimpse the boats or the barges which, presumably, glide along these waterways.

At a favourable opposition a 3-inch refractor will clearly reveal the Polar Caps and the gradual diminution in size as the seasons progress. The dark band seen around the declining polar cap, the Southern, and the intensification of the surface markings will also be evident. The canals, or the streaks which pass for canals, require larger apertures, and telescopes of 6 inches aperture and upwards are necessary for their detection.

While still some way from opposition, Mars shows a PHASE similar to that of the moon two or three days before or after full. This is so easily seen that it was detected by Galileo. Of the permanent surface features the Syrtis Major and the Acidalium Mare are perhaps the most prominent and can be seen with even less than 3 inches of aperture. When far from opposition Mars is quite a faint object and may only shine like a second magnitude star.

Mars has two minute satellites, PHOBOS and DEIMOS, but since the diameter of Phobos cannot be more than 15 miles and that of Deimos is considerably less they reflect so little light and are so liable to be hidden in the glare of the planet that they can only be seen with powerful instruments. At very favourable oppositions they have been seen with telescopes of less than 12 inches aperture. From this it will be seen that they are quite beyond the range of such instruments as we are considering.

Drawings of Mars have appeared in which the disc is covered with a network of fine lines, but other observers have not been able to see anything of the sort. There ARE streaks on Mars but it does not follow that these are channels by means of which the water, released by the melting of the polar caps, runs to lower latitudes and thus promotes the growth of some kind of vegetation.

Even if these streaks were true waterways there is no reason why water should run from the poles towards the equator. The term "canal" infers an artificial origin and the American astronomer Percival Lowell built up the theory that they were constructed by intelligent beings in an attempt to utilise the scanty water supply to the best possible advantage. Lowell regarded Mars as a drying-up world and declared that most of the water had already escaped into space owing to the attenuated atmosphere and the lessened intensity of gravity at its surface. The atmosphere appears to be considerably more attenuated than that of the terrestial at heights exceeding Mt. Everest. The rarity of the atmosphere allows the solar rays to fall on the surface without much absorption, but it also allows the heat received during the daytime to be very

quickly radiated into space during the night. Mars must be a cold planet and one estimate of the maximum temperature at noon in its torrid zone is around 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

The vast yellowish-red areas are probably deserts and the dark patches vegetation, so that there does seem to be life on Mars. But Lowell went further and regarded certain spots at the intersections of the canals as the centres of civilisation, the cities of Mars. The whole theory is fascinating as it postulates a highly organised form of life desperately fighting a losing battle with nature and doomed to inevitable ultimate extinction.

The Canals

It must be confessed that in recent years opinion has hardened against the reality of any planet-wide system of "canals" such as Lowell postulated; indeed, it has even been stated that the "canals" have been proved to be illusions. This is certainly going too far for the objective existence of the "canals" has neither been proved or disproved. Photography has not settled this problem, for photographs exist on which are traces of some of the more prominent "canals," while other photographs, some secured with larger telescopes, show no trace of this network. Visual observers are equally divided. Some have reported the detection of many of the "canals" and in general good agreement with the delineations of Lowell and others. Equally eminent observers have seen a confused pattern of dots and dashes darker in tone than the surrounding regions. One feature appears to have been clearly established: the narrow and enormously long "canals" which appear on many of the earlier, and on some of the later, drawings do not exist in this form. Many observers retain their conviction that a complicated system of broader and more diffused streaks is traceable and regard this as actually existing on the surface of the planet. The majority of observers regard these streaks as natural features, something unknown on the earth, but a natural development under the very different conditions which prevail on Mars, in the same way that mountain ranges are typical of the earth and craters on the moon. In other words, it would be unreasonable to expect Mars to be a counterpart of the earth; every planet must have characteristic surface features peculiar to itself.

However, it must be remembered that although mountain ranges are perhaps the most striking and characteristic features on the earth today there have been periods when such were almost completely absent and the surface of our planet must have presented an analogy with that of Mars, a relatively uniform level and featureless expanse. The best observations indicate that Mars is a very smooth world, with few elevations. It may be that this is only a passing stage and that mountains will rise there in the future. They may have existed in the past. On the other hand, the small mass and amount of water vapour means that erosion on Mars is much less than it is on the earth. Mountain ranges would not be rapidly worn away by the action of rain and it is probable that such erosion as is now taking place on Mars, or has taken place in the past, is rather of a chemical nature.

Our planet consists of a liquid core composed of almost pure iron and at a high temperature, surrounded by an extensive layer of plastic basalt, the whole being enclosed by a comparatively thin granite crust. This crust is composed of lighter rocks than the underlying plastic basalt. The surface of the crust is undergoing continual change, rain washes away the mountains, reducing their altitude. As the elevations are reduced, the portion within the plastic basalt slowly rises but eventually all is reduced to a featureless plain. Meanwhile, the sediment is carried by rivers into the sea or inland lakes, to be converted into rock once again and then upheaved into new mountain ranges. There have been times in the past when the surface of the earth has consisted largely of vast plains, extensive swamps and few mountain ranges. The mountain ranges which exist today are due to upheavals, and the highest peaks, such as Everest or those of the Andes, are young mountains, part of an upheaval which began perhaps some 40 million years ago.

No Volcanic Activity

Mars is different, rain is there a rarity, the crust is probably much thicker both relatively and actually than in the case of the earth and the layers surrounding the central core may not even be plastic or, if so, are only such at vast depths too remote from the surface to influence the features. *Mars may have passed the mountain raising stage.* If so, it is almost certain that volcanic activity is unknown or at least occurs on such limited scale as to be insignificant.

Turning to the moon, we see a world the surface of which is far from being smooth. Indeed, the rough nature of its surface is the most striking feature. It is true that mountain ranges are rare on the moon, but mountains are common and they rise to heights which are, relatively, much in excess of any on the earth at the present time. The mountains which now

exist upon the earth are temporary; in the distant past other mountains of equal, if not superior, altitude have been formed, had their day, to use a common phrase, and were then obliterated by erosion.

On the moon there is nothing to wear down the mountains, nothing, that is, except the extremes of temperature between day and night. These, although constantly repeated, must only be capable of producing insignificant changes over vast periods of geological time. *The mountains of the moon are permanent.* Changes in the relative disposition of elevations and depressions can occur only if the underlying layers still retain any degree of plasticity. This in turn depends upon whether the interior and the core of the moon still possess any measure of its original heat. Superficial changes may take place owing to meteoric bombardment.

Moon Mystery

It has been suggested that the moon was once part of the earth and is in fact a portion which was thrown off when the earth was a liquid mass covered with a thin crust. At that epoch the earth was in rapid rotation, a rotation being completed in about four hours, and the attraction of the sun was the cause of part breaking away. The portion which thus broke off consisted largely of the granitic layer, and some of the underlying basalt but very little, if any, of the iron core. The average density of the moon is consistent with its being formed of such materials. If this is so, we would expect to find little trace of the heavier substances, such as metals, but the moon must have taken with it some radio-active elements.

The theory of the formation of the moon from the earth was originally advanced by Prof. W. H. Pickering and after being coolly received for many years has recently been once more advocated.

The further suggestion has been made that the portion of the earth from which the moon broke off, if we accept this theory, was naturally left in the state of a depression and is now occupied by the Pacific Ocean. It has been pointed out that this ocean, the largest on our planet and occupying nearly a hemisphere, is almost round. It appears that this vast ocean is unique in that its bed, so far as it has been explored, is formed of basalt, whereas the beds of the other oceans are largely made of granite. The inference is that the granite which presumably once covered the present bed of the Pacific Ocean is now in the moon! It is also pointed out that the margins of the Pacific Ocean appear to be lines of weakness as is evidenced by " the ring of fire,' the numerous active and extinct volcanoes on both sides. All down the western shores of the American continent is an almost continuous line of volcanoes, and the opposite side, Japan, Java and other locations is even more actively volcanic.

Moon Craters

If the moon is a broken-off portion of the earth it must have been highly heated immediately after its formation and could well then have been the scene of intense volcanic activity, probably chiefly to the violent escape of the imprisoned gases giving rise to the numerous scars now visible as rings of elevations, the so-called craters of the moon.

The moon may be a dead world but Mars still possesses a spark of vitality, that is if the dark patches are really due to vegetation, as most probably is the case. But high forms of life cannot be expected to exist there. There are no Martians today, whatever may have been the condition of things in the past. Had the earth been as small as Mars WE would not be here today; indeed, in all probability mankind would never have appeared.

At the same time, we must be careful not to judge other planets solely by our experiences on the earth. There was a time when it was affirmed that the earth was the only inhabited body in the whole of the Universe. Today we are more cautious; there may be other planets which revolve around some of the stars and some of these planets may be suited for the existence of intelligent life. For all that we know, there may now exist civilisations in the Galaxy which surpass that on the earth; nobody can prove to the contrary, neither can anybody prove that they exist. But the telescope has revealed something on Mars which seems to be vegetation of some kind, and this means life. If there is life, however humble, upon the one planet which we can examine with some degree of minuteness there is no valid reason why other globes should not also be the abode of living things. We have supposed that our telescope does not exceed 3½ inches in aperture, but even that is sufficient to reveal what many authorities think to be nothing more or less than millions of living things. From this point of view alone Mars is a fascinating object even for small telescopes, while if the " canals " are really artificial markings they are the only ones known to us in the Universe which have not been made with the finger of God.

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OPERATION DEEPFREEZE

AMERICA'S MAJOR CONTRIBUTION TO INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL YEAR

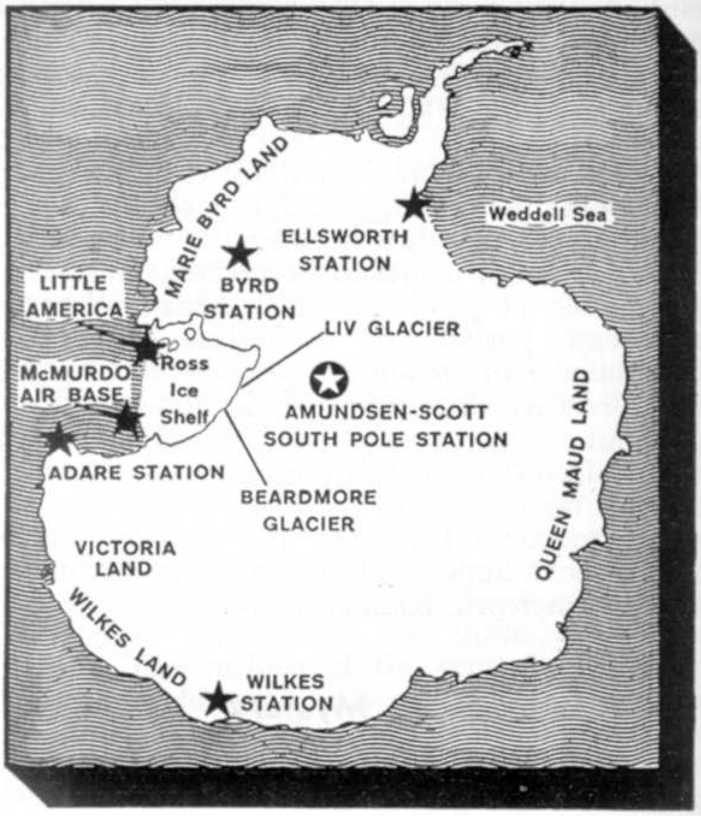
By
Derek D. Dempster

IN THE LAST ISSUE of FLYING SAUCER REVIEW I outlined the purpose of International Geophysical Year, which starts officially this month, and dealt briefly with the artificial satellites and the Polar surveys. Because of the glamour, mystery and romance attached to the satellite programme, much has been written about it. The same can be said for the Polar surveys, but not the preparations that are making the all-out assault on the frozen continent of Antarctica possible. And because it is the Americans who have established a base at the geographical pole, I have chosen to write about Operation Deepfreeze, the United States major contribution to International Geophysical Year.

Although the campaign on Antarctica has been launched in the interests of science, many of the tools used to help it along have been designed for war; and the " troops " sent in to prepare the way have been trained as though for a military campaign.

Of course, it was natural that this should be so, since the agency charged with setting up the bases at the foot of the world was the United States Navy, for a long time to the fore in all American Antarctic exploration.

Preparations for Operation Deepfreeze started some months before the Task Force under the overall command of the veteran polar explorer, the late Admiral Byrd, sailed for *Little America,* some 800 miles from the South Pole, in the autumn of 1955. The objective was to land 10,000 tons of supplies and a construction battalion of 200 men who were charged with the



responsibility of setting up a 60-man land station, a 166-man airbase, a 25-man camp at Byrd Land and a 15-man camp at the South Pole for the scientists following on to take up residence.

Early in 1956, the *Seabees,* as the construction battalions of the United States Marines are known, started building the main base at Little America on Kainan Bay and the airbase on Ross Island and McCurdo Sound, the latter complete with an 8,000-ft. runway capable of accepting the largest of transport aircraft, radio communication facilities, an aircraft homing beacon and ground control approach to assist aeroplanes coming in to land in conditions of poor visibility.

As you can imagine, the transport required to meet such a commitment was quite formidable. It consisted of the ice-breakers *Eastwind, Edisto* and *Glacier,* three cargo boats about the size of the wartime Liberty ships and three tankers, two of which were small enough to be towed all the way from the United States by the ice-breakers. The largest tanker was loaded with 500,000 gallons of aviation spirit and left the Antarctic empty when the Task Force had completed its mission. The smaller ones were moored as close inshore as possible and allowed to freeze in as permanent fuel depots.

The biggest of the ice-breakers was the 8,625-ton *Glacier.* With its 21,000 horsepower, it is the world's largest vessel of this kind and contrasts sharply with the wooden barque, *City of New*

York, in which Admiral Byrd went to the Antarctic in 1928. Of 502 tons displacement, it had engines of only 200 horsepower.

Altogether 19 aircraft made up the airborne force. Unfortunately, only 15 reached McMurdo Sound. Four of the smaller fixed-wing aeroplanes, twin-engined Douglas DC3s and Grumman Albatross triphibians, were forced to abandon the 2,800-mile crossing from New Zealand because of the strong head winds they encountered. They returned to their departure point and made no further attempt to join the expedition; a fact which is understandable since, at best, McMurdo Sound was close to their range limits.

The two four-engined Skymaster transports and two Neptune patrol bombers had no difficulty in making the trip and were used extensively throughout their stay in Antarctica to make wide sweeping photographic reconnaissance flights over territory which, until then, had never been seen by human eyes.

The remainder of the airborne force consisted of four de Havilland single-engined Otter communications aircraft and seven Sikorski S55 helicopters; they were shipped from America, the helicopters on *Glacier* assisting in seeking channels through the ice.

Equipment de Luxe

There was plenty, and a great variety of equipment, beginning with 25 tractors valued at $1 million. There were ten-ton sleds designed to carry 20 tons, and light reconnaissance vehicles —Snocats and Weasels—like those used by the British expedition led by Dr. Fuchs. Runway construction equipment included the "Pulvermixer," a machine that grinds the snow in front of it and rolls it flat with a five-ton roller.

In the way of general cargo carried by the ships was everything necessary for the construction of the camps, and the comfort of the wintering party. This included generators, furniture,, radar, food, pianos and—*wait for it*—refrigerators!

Altogether somewhere in the region of 1,800 men were involved in the operation, the largest ever mounted against the Antarctic, except perhaps for the Russian expedition which was going on at the same time and about which comparatively little is known, naturally.

The scientific work during Deepfreeze 1 was of secondary importance, but all ships carried echo-sounders which they used all the time they were under weigh, to determine the nature of the sea-bed. Some ships prepared casts for marine life, temperature gradients with depths and water samples—all part of the marine biologists' programme. Meteorological studies at this stage took practical rather than scientific form because of the air operations that were being conducted. Seismic soundings were made here and there to determine the thickness of the ice and a cosmic ray detector was put into preliminary use.

The first station established was near Captain Scott's hut on McMurdo Sound. A small one, it formed the nucleus of the airbase that was to be completed later. But work on the landing strip began immediately to prepare for the aircraft flying in from New Zealand.

Hazards

No sooner had the construction party and stores been landed at McMurdo Sound than the ice-breakers left to force a way through the ice to Kainan Bay (Little America) for the cargo ships. Unloading the main stores began there and soon the construction of the 22-hut base was started. In the meantime the aircraft had arrived from New Zealand to start their survey of the continent and a trail party had left to find an adequate route up to Marie Byrd Plateau, where Byrd station, an offshoot of Little America, was subsequently established.

Neither the unloading of the stores at Kainan Bay nor the search for a route up to Marie Byrd Plateau was without hazard. Constant vigilance was required to watch for ice breakaways as the weather warmed up, and crevasses. The latter claimed two tractors and their drivers as they were making the icy chasms safe for crossing by filling them with snow.

The pilots of the aircraft, too, were not without their worries. Navigation aids in Antarctica are not quite what they had been accustomed to, and the weather has a nasty habit of changing rather suddenly. So, it was not unusual for them to find themselves flying completely blind—on instruments only—in "white-out" conditions, that is in air rendered completely white by fine snow particles. One pilot described the experience as similar to that of a fly trapped in a ping-pong ball.

The helicopters were the "maids-of-all-work"; they were used for placing and supplying survey parties and numerous other tasks. The Otters were intended for longer reconnaissance work and were invaluable for laying trails by dropping trail flags along selected surveyed routes.

By the time it had been completed, McMurdo

Airbase, which, incidentally, lies close to the foot of Mount Erebus, Antarctica's only active volcano, boasted of no less than 35 major structures. One of the largest buildings was the power house. Another large hut was the parachute packing shed, which was of major importance since 250 tons of cargo at McMurdo, destined for the South Pole Station, was to be dropped from the air. To operate at all, parachutes must be quite free of moisture and packed correctly.

What has happened since Operation Deepfreeze's First Task Force withdrew as the southern winter set in in 1956?

Last October a force of 3,526 American servicemen and civilians, manning 27 aircraft, 11 helicopters and 12 ships, returned to join the small parties who had spent the winter in the Antarctic and to build more bases.

Altogether, five stations were added to those set up during 1955-1956. Two of them, Adare and Wilkes, are acting largely as seismological and geomagnetic study centres, while Byrd and Ellsworth stations are being used for meteorological observations.

The seventh station established was Scott-Amundsen base at the South Pole itself, and its building was perhaps one of the most hazardous jobs undertaken in the whole of Operation Deepfreeze.

The only satisfactory way of getting to the Pole, which stands 10,350 feet above sea level, was by air. The first flight was accomplished in October, 1956, and thereafter, regular air schedules—65 in all—were flown to take in men, dogs, building materials and supplies for the scientists wintering there.

The camp itself consists of seven huts, all connected by tunnels, and include laboratories, sleeping quarters and a mess. It took six weeks to build.

For those of us enjoying the northern hemisphere's summer, it is hard to imagine the life of the 18 men wintering at the South Pole. For they face six months surrounded by no more than paralysing winds, driving snow and three months of total darkness. But out of their stay, and that of all those wintering in Antarctica, will no doubt come a vast store of knowledge that will help us to understand the workings of our planet all the better.

OUR LATEST INTERNATIONAL FLYING SAUCER SIGHTING DAY

FLYING SAUCER REVIEW sponsored another I.F.S.S.D. on Saturday, June 8. Once again, saucer research organisations all over the world promised their support and are duplicating their reports to London.

The Vancouver Flying Saucer Club, the Australian Flying Saucer Research Society and the Flying Saucer Research Group in Japan are among those groups who took part, but these are but a few of the many groups all over the planet who made a field day of the occasion.

In England, publicity was given to the day by many newspapers, including the London *Daily Herald*, the *Yorkshire Evening Post*, the *Nottingham Evening Post* and many others. FLYING SAUCER REVIEW thanks the Press for their much appreciated support.

Skywatchers were out all over the country and reports are still being studied. Here is one from the London area:

At about 5.35 p.m. Miss Margaret D. Millington, of Alexandra Road, N.W.8, saw a saucer from outside her home. She called her father, Mr. L. G. Millington, who also observed the object.

They described it as being circular with a flat base, with the upper part mushroom-shaped. It was seen clearly against white cloud. The object appeared quite solid.

In Japan, 100 Japanese took over the roof of the Nikkatsu Hotel, one of Tokyo's leading hotels, as their sighting day headquarters.

Yusuke Matsumura, founder of the Flying Saucer Research Group in Japan, and Special Correspondent for FLYING SAUCER REVIEW in that country, organised the day in a big way.

Japan Air Lines notified all their personnel, including pilots, navigators, stewardesses, and other crew members, to keep a special look-out for UFOs.

The I.F.S.S.D. was given publicity in the *Japan Times* and other newspapers. It was also mentioned over the Japanese radio.

There is not space to recount here all the reports, and most overseas ones have still to come in. Suffice it to say that this I.F.S.S.D. has proved once again that a space ship from another world can be seen every day of the year somewhere on earth.

CROSSING THE COSMIC BARRIER

by

Bryant & Helen Reeve

IF ANYONE HAD suggested to us four years ago that we would now be writing articles on flying saucers—well, we would have said they were insane even to imagine such a thing! Now, of course, the shoe is on the other foot and we are the ones who are suspect—suspected of being, shall we use a mild term, and say a bit "pixilated," or "touched"! Verily the path of the "saucerer" is not exactly strewn with roses, as many a modern pioneer in this field can testify. But the rewards are truly great, and the ranks of pioneers grow steadily every year—those who have discovered for themselves that outer-space is indeed inhabited, and that we are dealing with the most fascinating, the most earth-shaking and awe-inspiring phenomena of modern times. We are very appreciative of having this opportunity to speak to our brother and sister researchers overseas. If our own humble efforts can help any other saucerer we will indeed be most grateful.

Please note that we both started out as sceptics. How come a staid engineer like myself, working with a respectable and staid manufacturing company, and my perfectly sane and sensible wife—how come we ever entered upon so bizarre a venture as a flying saucer research? Well, a good friend burst into our home in 1953 with a copy of *Flying Saucers Have Landed,* by Leslie and Adamski, and that started a very hot argument! To settle the argument we all finally agreed to bring George Adamski in person to Detroit and judge for ourselves, despite the fact that he lived far away in California. That started it and, incidentally, set a sort of pattern for the "in person" type of research that we eventually went into. In other words, if an individual claimed an exceptional saucer experience we adopted the policy of trying to know him intimately—live with him in person if possible—before endeavouring to evaluate his experience.

Adamski came and stayed and we became well acquainted with him on this and other occasions. Then Dr. George H. Williamson came to Detroit, and then Truman Bethurum, and then Desmond Leslie.

Was it actually possible that flying saucers were real? What about all the conflicting testimony of witnesses? What about the secretive attitudes of Government agencies? Were all the investigators being fooled? Were all these people with outstanding saucer experiences just a bunch of publicity seekers, liars or psychopaths? Was there really some fire of truth behind all this saucer smoke? How could one tell? Where could one go to find the truth? What a challenge was this!

About this time I retired and we decided, my wife and I, that we would find out the truth about flying saucers for ourselves if it took us the rest of our lives to do it! We could not resist the challenge. When we say "for ourselves," please understand that we are not trying to impute a purely selfish motive to our research. Far from it. But we sensed that the saucers might represent such tremendous cosmic phenomena that what constituted "proof" to us might not be proof to others at all. What constitutes "proof" in matters of this kind might be related entirely to an individual's viewpoint, his background and even his attitude toward life itself!

Bryant Reeve is a retired American engineer, a graduate of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. For over three years he and his wife have been travelling to investigate saucers. Their forthcoming book "Flying Saucer Pilgrimage" recounts their noteworthy experiences. In this article they give interesting glimpses of their research.

Thus it came about that we sold our home in Detroit, Michigan, piled into our car and actually started out on the trail of the elusive flying saucers! At the start we had no idea where this fantastic and uninhibited private research would lead us. We have now invested well over three years' time and have travelled over 30,000 miles in our quest, and we see no let-up ahead. Some of our experiences along the way have been fantastic. However, the strangest thing about our entire Flying Saucer Pilgrimage has been an inescapable feeling that forces beyond our control were helping us, and even arranging events and experiences to help to educate us not only in the actuality of saucers, but also to some extent in the great cosmic implications of their coming. We realise that this may sound like unmitigated hog-wash to some. However, we found that other saucer researchers were having similar experiences!

Physical Saucers

Naturally our first interest was in *physical* saucers. Where else can the ordinary sincere human investigator start if he does not start with physical saucers? What else is there—at first? This is the place to start! There is where we started, investigating physical sightings of physical saucers. But as we kept travelling and cataloguing sightings, a time finally arrived when sightings themselves actually became a little monotonous. Everywhere we went we found reliable people who had seen saucers in the air. Not all of these sightings were reliable, but enough of them were, so that we soon realised that something different and beyond mere sightings was needed. It was then that we decided to do a rather startling thing, namely to concentrate on purported " contacts "—physical contacts. We decided to seek out and investigate those individuals who claimed " contacts " with saucers and the occupants of saucers. This led us to some truly eye-opening experiences, to put it mildly. Our ideas on saucers and " saucerers " were now going through such an accelerated evolution that it almost took our breath away.

The saucer trail then led us to Old Mexico, where we spent six months studying saucers. In Mexico City we were surprised by the open-mindedness of Government officials and substantial business and professional men toward the saucer phenomena. Our apartment became a veritable Mecca for those interested in saucers south of the border. Then came a series of events that led to our participation in the discovery of the Mexican chauffeur who had sat up most of one night with two men from outer-space, the saucer parked nearby off Highway 85, near Valles, Mexico. We helped organise the expedition which carefully investigated this contact. In the March-April, 1956, edition of FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, Desmond Leslie gave some details of this contact, but mistakenly gave our names as Mr. and Mrs. " Charles " Reeve. While the type of " proof " usually demanded by the human mind was not forthcoming, all the members of the party became convinced of the authenticity of this event.

On leaving Mexico we headed for Giant Rock, California, to stay with George Van Tassel for a time. At this stage of our Pilgrimage we reached a truly startling impasse. Starting with physical saucers, and never suspecting anything beyond this, we had gradually learned to our dismay that saucers presented aspects which were *more than physical*! While this startling fact had been dawning on us gradually and almost unawares, George Van Tassel's experiences brought this phase into such sharp focus that we were shocked. Yes, we were even terrified! What in the name of heaven were we really investigating—flying saucers or occult science? Was it possible there was a connecting link between the two? Was it possible to communicate with space-beings?

Mental Barrier

Friends, at this point our research actually came to a dead standstill! We were up against it. Up against what? Up against what we now recognise and have termed the " cosmic barrier." This is not a " physical " barrier, like the sound barrier, or the thermal barrier. It is a *mental* barrier. It is the mental dividing line between physical understanding and incipient cosmic knowledge. It is the " veil " of ignorance separating physical life from other densities or frequencies of life, or consciousness. At this point we recoiled from our research! We even considered tossing in the sponge—quitting the whole thing—giving the saucers back to the Venusians! Terrafirma looked awfully solid and reassuring to us then. Why risk our reputations and even our sanity in trying to chase the saucers right " out of this world." We held a prolonged family conference, and had a terrific debate with ourselves. Should we go on or quit right there?

After we calmed down a bit we finally made a deliberate decision to go forward regardless of consequences. We had gone so far that it seemed a shame to retreat. So we decided to push through the " cosmic barrier." We decided to acknowledge the supra-physical aspects of saucers and, instead of running away, to study

and investigate this phase by every possible means at our disposal. Also, if there was any connection between saucers and what is usually termed the "occult," we proposed to find out about it.

May we state emphatically that we now regard this decision as the best decision we ever made in all our saucer research! Nothing has opened more doors. Nothing has helped us to understand the work of other advanced saucer researchers more than this. It has helped us to understand the great saucerers themselves and their transcendental experiences. It has also prevented us from ignorantly condemning or ignoring some of the greatest aspects of the subject.

Please mark our words. If you keep on studying physical saucers long enough, sooner or later you will be rocked back on your heels by the inescapable fact that saucers have aspects which transcend the physical. Then what are you going to do? No physical science will ever explain these more-than-physical, these supra-physical characteristics of saucers. The same applies to the space-beings themselves. How are you going to start to explain or to understand such things?

Bridging the Gap

In order to bridge this gap, to break through our own human ignorance into an understanding of the nature of outer-space, and the beings who live there, we started digging into information which does exist, but which is mostly overlooked, ignored and scorned by most researchers. We studied such things as metaphysics, parapsychology, psychic phenomena, Atlantian literature, Yogic abilities, and the so-called "occult." So far as we are concerned it paid off. To others who may be stalled at the cosmic barrier we say: "Go to it. Don't be afraid!" When one begins to get a little understanding of such things as levitation, precipitation, materialisation, dematerialisation, teleportation, prana, frequencies, projections of consciousness, E.S.P., etc.—then the supra-physical aspects of saucers and space-people will not seem nearly so "impossible." The close connection between such "occult" or "hidden" knowledge and space phenomena now seems to us beyond question! Why overlook these valuable helps in understanding? Heaven knows that the usual conventional sources of knowledge are woefully sterile, when it comes to cosmic concepts! We are grateful that we were able to cross this "cosmic barrier," this mental hurdle. Now we can pursue our study of the supra-physical aspects of saucers and the relationship of this to "occult" knowledge, with nothing more than a laugh at our former fears!

After we had crossed this barrier, not before, we went on to meet such individuals as Meade Layne, Mark Probert, Orfeo Angelucci and other advanced researchers. We have even studied hundreds of E.S.P. messages relating to saucers. If we had tried to understand these advanced researchers and their material before we crossed the barrier, we never would have grasped their contributions. Somehow we met the right people in the right order. If we had met the advanced ones first, we would have been floored! We regard this as a very important point in saucer research. Start easy, we say, and take one upward step at a time. Mentally prepare yourself for the next step. Never start at the top. It is fatal and many a good potential saucer researcher has become a cropper simply because he started beyond his height!

Reality

In conclusion, may we say that eventually we found out to our amazement that all the truly great saucerers, and all the truly great researchers, are individuals who have crossed the "cosmic barrier." They are perfectly aware of the supra-physical aspects of the subject. They have studied these aspects and have ideas about this, and explanations to offer. On the public lecture platform they may never admit it, and in talking to them you may never know it—unless something you say shows them where *you* stand.

Do the supra-physical aspects of saucers destroy their reality? Certainly not! Their reality merely passes into states we cannot follow. What is reality, anyway? We have found that "reality" always has two sides to it. On one side is something that has been created and is therefore "real." On the other side is the "receiving set," the mind, the consciousness which is capable of discerning, or tuning into this "reality." Our physical senses have a very limited tune-in range. They tune into *physical* reality only. But *cosmic* reality extends majestically onward without limit into outer-space—far beyond the tune-in range of the physical senses. Physical reality is but an infinitesimal part of the great cosmic whole. Those who understand these things have crossed the "cosmic barrier." Those who still wander in the doubts and denials of physical sense—well, they have a long way to go to understand saucers and outer-space, but eventually they will get there if they keep on going. As we see it, in saucer research the "cosmic barrier" separates the men from the boys!

From an Astronomer's Notebook

by W. Schroeder

(Author of "Practical Astronomy")

September

1	Moon in first quarter. Moon near Saturn.
3	Algol minimum 05.00 hrs. G.M.T.
6	Algol minimum 02.00 hrs. G.M.T.
8	Moon in Apogee. Algol minimum 23.00 hrs. G.M.T.
9	Full Moon. Mercury in Inferior Conjunction.
11	Algol minimum 20.00 hrs. G.M.T.
17	Moon in Last Quarter.
21	Mars in Conjunction.
23	Autumn Equinox. New Moon. Moon in Perigee. Moon near Mars.
24	Moon near Jupiter
25	Mercury in Western Elongation.
26	Algol minimum 04.00 hrs. G.M.T.
28	Moon occults Saturn 12.50 hrs. G.M.T.; Reappearance 13.45 G.M.T.
29	Algol minimum 01.00 G.M.T.
30	Moon in First Quarter.

October

1	Algol minimum 21.00 hrs. G.M.T.
2	Moon occults β Capricorni 21.25 hrs. G.M.T.; Reappearance 22.30 hrs. G.M.T.
4	Algol minimum 18.00 hrs. G.M.T.
5	Jupiter in Conjunction. Moon in Apogee.
8	Full Moon.
15-25	Meteors of the Orionides, maximum on Oct. 20.
16	Moon in Last Quarter. Moon occults Gemini 04.55 hrs. G.M.T.; Reappearance 05.35 hrs. G.M.T. Algol minimum 05.00 hrs. G.M.T.
19	Algol minimum 02.00 G.M.T.
21	Moon in Perigee. Algol minimum 23.00 hrs. G.M.T.
22	Moon near Jupiter and Mars.
23	New Moon. Total Eclipse of the Sun, visible as partial eclipse in South Africa and New Zealand.
24	Mercury in Superior Conjunction. Algol minimum 20.00 hrs. G.M.T.
26	Moon near Saturn and Venus.
30	Moon in First Quarter.

AUTUMN is approaching once again, and the days become shorter and shorter. At the beginning of September the sun still remains above the horizon for 13½ hours, but he reaches the autumn equinox on September 23, when both day and night will be 12 hours long, and at the end of October the days will have shortened to less than 10 hours. The equinoxes are the two points in which the celestial equator and the ecliptic intersect each other, and from our star map, which is drawn for October 1, we can see that on that date the sun has just passed one of these points, and is now travelling towards the more southerly parts of the heavens.

The Moon and the Planets

On the average, the moon rises nearly one hour later every day than she did the day before, but at the time of the Full Moon, which occurs nearest to the autumn equinox, this interval is reduced to about 20 minutes, so that for several days the moon rises almost at the same time, and as she thus helps to prolong the daylight, for she rises then at the time of sunset, this Full Moon is called the Harvest Moon.

The moon's monthly journey around the heavens brings her once again into a position which gives rise to a total eclipse of the sun.

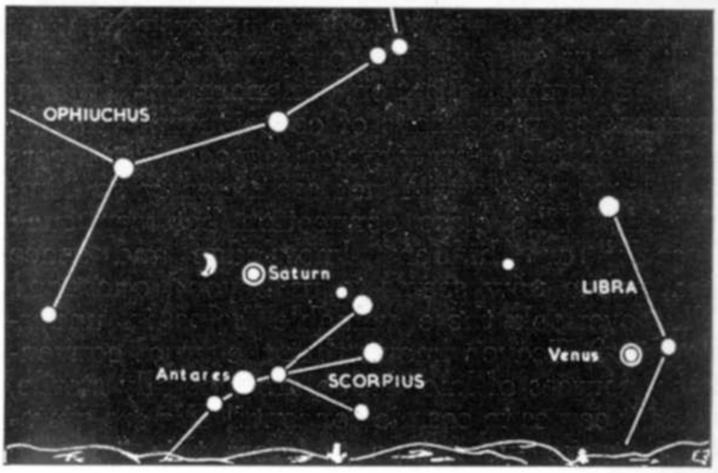


Fig. 1. The evening sky in the south-west at 19.30 hrs. G.M.T. on September 28.

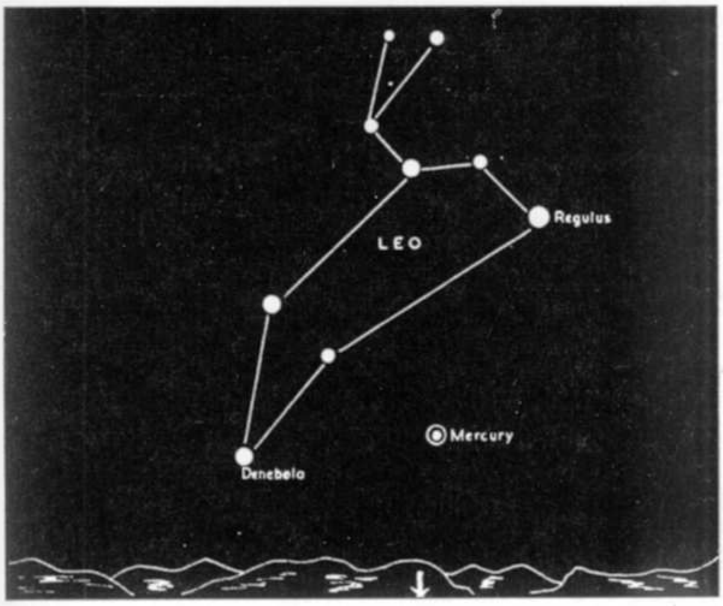


Fig. 2. Mercury in the morning sky at 05.00 hrs. G.M.T. on September 25.

Unfortunately this will be visible from Antarctica only, but it can also be seen as a partial eclipse from New Zealand and South Africa on October 23.

On September 28 the moon passes in front of the planet Saturn, but unfortunately this occurs during the daytime, at 12.50 hrs. G.M.T., and the planet reappears at 13.45 hrs. As Saturn is at the time still brighter than a star of the 1st magnitude, it may be possible to observe this occultation with a really good pair of binoculars, but the chances are slight.

Two other occultations, of fairly bright stars, can be observed on October 2 and October 16. The times of disappearance and reappearance, as given in the diary, are correct only for places near London, but observers in other parts of Europe will be able to observe them within half an hour or so of the time stated.

In the evening of September 28 the moon will still be in the vicinity of Saturn after occulting this planet during the daytime, and Fig. 1 shows us the aspect of the south-western sky at 19.30 hrs. G.M.T. on that day. The moon is already a few degrees east of Saturn, whose pale colour contrasts with the red colour of Antares, although the two are almost of equal brightness. Farther west is Venus, about 40 times as bright as Saturn, but a little lower in the sky.

Mercury comes into view once again, and can be observed as a morning star from September 20 until about October 10. The most favourable day should be September 25, when the planet rises at 04.30 hrs. Fig 2 shows the aspect of the morning sky in the east on this day at 05.00 hrs., which is about the time when the sky becomes too bright to make it possible to see the planet clearly.

Venus and Saturn are visible in the evening sky, but they set soon after the sun, and at the time when most stargazers take up their activities none of the planets are visible. On our star map, which is drawn for 10 p.m., all planets are already below the horizon.

Meteors

It may not be everybody's fancy to stay up until well after midnight, but for those who do, or perhaps have to, it may be of interest to look out for the meteors of the Orionid shower, which may be seen around October 20. It is not a very prolific shower, only about 10 meteors per hour at the most are expected during the maximum activity of the shower, but they are fairly bright and swift, and often leave streaks behind them.

The Fixed Stars

The summer constellations begin to disappear from the sky now, the Scorpion and the Archer are already below the horizon, and Swan, Eagle and Lyre are in the western part of the sky.

In the south we can see Fomalhaut, the southernmost star of 1st magnitude, which is visible from our latitude, and above it we find the Watercarrier with the little asterism of four faint stars which is called the "Waterjug." Still higher up, almost in the zenith, we find the Great Square of Pegasus, while in the east the first of the winter constellations come into view. The Bull (Taurus) has risen already, and Orion and the Twins are on the point of climbing above the horizon.

The south-eastern part of the sky is taken up by a large and rather insignificant constellation, the Whale (Cetus), which consists of rather faint stars only. The brightest star will be Mira, the famous variable star. At times this is invisible to the naked eye, but it is now approaching its maximum, so that it will be the most brilliant star in this part of the heavens.

The Constellation of the Month: Pegasus

Whenever mention is made of this constellation, it is the "Great Square of Pegasus" which is referred to. Yet one of the stars of the square (the one in the upper left-hand corner) does not belong to Pegasus at all, for this is the star α Andromedae.

Pegasus is the Winged Horse of Greek mythology, and it is amazing how the ancient astronomers could see the shape of a horse, let alone a winged one, in this group of stars. But,

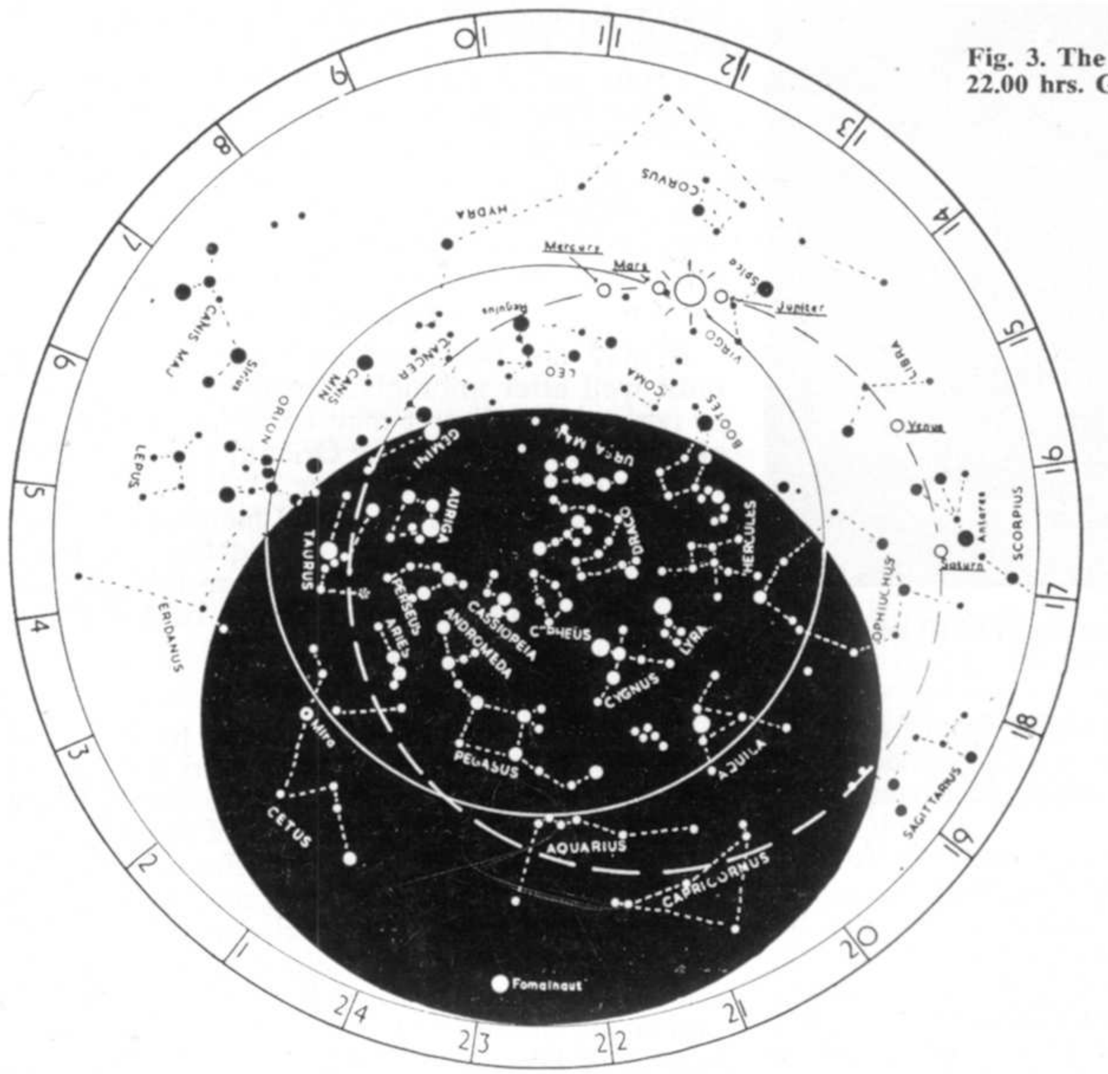


Fig. 3. The night sky at 22.00 hrs. G.M.T. on October 1.

then, none of the constellations are really aptly named, and the only distinction of the names of the constellations is their antique origin.

The inside of the Great Square is a sort of celestial barometer. At times it seems completely empty, which indicates a certain amount of haze in the upper atmosphere, and astronomers say that the "seeing" is not particularly good. At other times over 30 stars can be counted, and this indicates not only that the conditions for astronomical observations are excellent, but also that frost is likely to occur later during the night, particularly in late autumn or early winter.

ξ Pegasi is a fine double star, which is easily separated with binoculars. The components are of magnitude 2.8 and 8.5, 138″ apart. The colours of the two stars are yellow and violet. A good telescope will show that this is really a triple star.

A variable star of the irregular type is β, which is of an unusually red colour. This star is a giant, 87 times the diameter of our sun, and 170 times as luminous.

Another double star is π, where we find two well-separated stars of yellow colour, magnitudes 4.5 and 6.0. Rather more difficult to separate are κ and η, because the companion stars in these doubles are rather faint, and we shall need a good telescope to recognise them as doubles.

The last object of interest is M 15, a globular cluster of stars. This is one of the finest objects of its kind in the heavens, as it is fairly bright and well condensed. Astronomers who have studied this cluster have found no less than 74 variable stars in it.

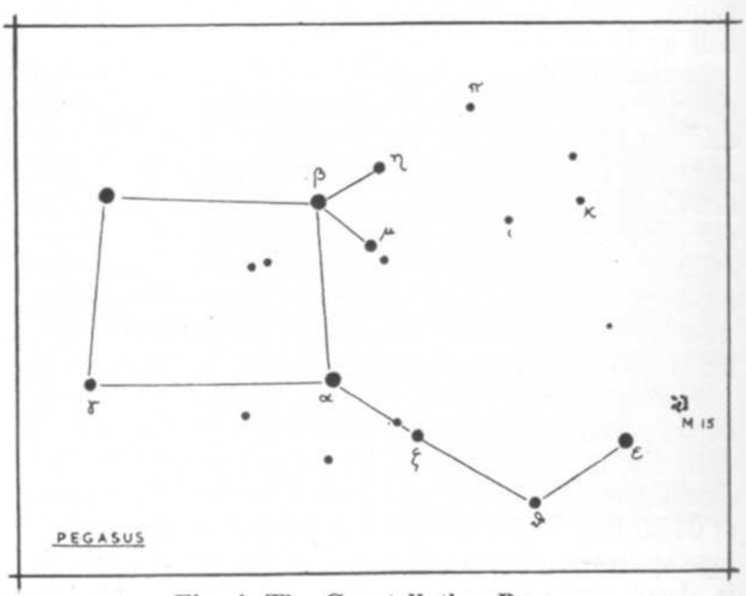


Fig. 4. The Constellation Pegasus.

PANORAMA spotlights space events

More Mystery Explosions

A MYSTERY BLAST shook a 25-mile stretch of Exmoor, England, on Tuesday, May 7, and houses rocked in the North Devon village of Chittlehampton.

R.A.F. authorities at Chivenar ruled out the possibility of one of their planes breaking the sound barrier. All were grounded by bad weather.

Another strange explosion shook the town of South Molton, Devon, on Saturday, May 25. This was the *fourth* in the district this year, and was felt over a wide area of Exmoor. There was a crater two feet in diameter and a flaming object was seen to fall to earth just before the explosion. (See "Mystery Explosions," page 29 of last issue.—Ed.)

Australian Saucerers in Earnest

The Australian Flying Saucer Research Society has bought radar and other equipment so it may watch for unidentified flying objects 24 hours a day. The equipment includes a syncronised automatic movie camera.

The Society's headquarters is at 22, Northcote Street, Kilburn, South Australia. The National Director is Mr. Fred P. Stone.

FLYING SAUCER REVIEW has just learnt from Mr. P. E. Norris, President of the Society's Victorian branch, U.O. Box 32, Toorak, Victoria, that they are sponsoring their own weekly 15-minute radio session over one of Melbourne's most prominent commercial broadcasting stations. This session, called "The Truth Behind Flying Saucers," features interviews with scientists and astronomers, besides people who have seen UFOs. The Society reports a voluminous mail from listeners. This programme is on station 3KZ at 7.30 p.m. (local time) every Wednesday.

All this represents a remarkable and highly praiseworthy effort on the part of our Australian friends. Mr. Fred Stone, Mr. Norris and their colleagues "down under" are to be most warmly congratulated.

Danish UFO Journal

A group in Copenhagen is starting a flying saucer magazine. The address of this new organisation is Ole Jorgensensgade 5[I], Copenhagen, N. Denmark. Herr Egan Marcher is one of those responsible.

This new magazine has come about because of the fast-growing interest in flying saucers in Denmark. The new group is anxious to hear from other research groups and enthusiasts throughout the world.

New Canadian Saucer Club

The Interplanetary Ship Sightings Research Association has just been formed in Canada. Their address is 136, Florence Street, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. Telephone: JA 7-5374. The President of the new club is Mr. DeWitt Lee. They have European and American correspondents, and would appreciate intercourse with other research groups.

Earth Satellite Programme Delayed?

It is now reliably reported from New York that the U.S.A. will not be in a position to launch her first earth satellite before the spring of 1958.

Scientists may not be ready before then, owing to the tremendous problems involved in firing such an object 300 miles into space. Speed and direction had to be so exact as to ensure that the satellite would circle the earth.

Dr. Richard Porter, chairman of a panel in charge of the earth satellite programme, told the House of Representatives Appropriations Sub-Committee that 12 stations to be used in keeping track of the satellite would not be ready before April. They were being equipped with special cameras to fix the course of the satellite with precision.

The question now is will Russia or the U.S.A. get a satellite out into space first? Both countries have announced their intention to launch earth satellites in the International Geophysical Year.

SELECTED BOOKS

Reviewed by The Editor

THE INHABITED UNIVERSE, by Kenneth W. Gatland and Derek D. Dempster. (Allan Wingate, London. 182 pages, 21s.)

This is a very important book. The authors undertook a tremendous and seemingly well-nigh impossible task. However, they have undoubtedly more than succeeded in achieving what they set out to accomplish.

The Inhabited Universe is not an easy book to review, as there is so much of interest packed into its pages.

The first part shows how the basic ingredients of the universe combine in certain ways to become great galaxies. It deals with intriguing problems such as whether the universe had an explosive origin or is sustained by continuous creation. The origins of life on this planet are described. The fact that sunlight is common throughout the universe suggests that other solar systems and galaxies may also have life. The possibilities of life on other planets are also discussed from another angle. In this connection, it is of interest to quote from the book.

" One of the things we must not overlook is that the circumstances which brought life into existence on the earth are peculiar to the earth and that quite different forms of life may exist elsewhere in the universe. We anxiously probe the other planets of our solar system for evidence of atmospheres containing oxygen—and find none with the particular blend of gases capable of supporting our kind of life.

" What we tend to overlook is the fact that life has not emerged because the earth happens to have the right gases to support it; it is becoming abundantly clear that life has adapted itself to the chemical materials that happened to be present. It has already been pointed out that the earth's present oxygen-rich atmosphere is the result of vegetation transforming an earlier atmosphere. . . ."

There is fascinating material on such subjects as the " red shift " theory of the expanding universe, radio-telescopes, atom-smashers and anti-matter.

The second part is of a more philosophical character. It covers the invisible worlds and the power that works " miracles," such as those performed by Christ 2,000 years ago, and those that happen at Lourdes today.

The book points out that the recent discoveries of science and the postulates of true religion are leading to one and the same conclusion, the existence of a supreme intelligence behind and in everything. This could in one sense be the basic power of the universe, pure energy, and in another sense, God.

Fundamentally all the great religions of the world agree and are one. Unfortunately, they all have their own dogmas, rituals and narrow points of view in varying degrees, superimposed on their structures.

This is also a timely book. " A million years hence," the authors write, " man will have evolved to a state as far ahead of us now as we are of tree-dwelling primates. There is, on the other hand, the distinct possibility that, like so many creatures before him, man will prove unequal to his environment and will become extinct. . . ."

" Today, the hydrogen-bomb threatens the whole of civilisation and man is divided against himself. . . . We have many slogans: ' Ban the Bomb! '—'High-level Talks '—'Aerial Inspection '—but the fact remains that so long as man remains as he is, there can be no permanent solution. . . ."

The authors partially blame the lack of moral leadership of the Church, and our lack of faith in the value of moral ideas in the present situation.

" Christendom has great international strength and one would have imagined it would be vigorous and outspoken, for example, on the question of apartheid and racial oppression. Yet when the voice of a lone Christian priest is raised in anguish at " dark-age " intolerance in South Africa, he is hastily withdrawn from his mission. A great English churchman is invited to comment on the Church's attitude to ' blood sports,' and can only reply that its attitude has never been defined.

" Instead of moral leadership, the Christian Church lines up squarely behind the politicians. Dr. Cyril Garbett, the late Archbishop of York, supported the manufacture of the hydrogen bomb. Many other Church leaders followed him. It is a sad commentary on the way organised religion has distorted the example of the Founder."

This book makes you think. That in itself is to

be commended. It should be forcibly read to every politician and leader of the Church.

It is fascinating reading on what makes both you and I, the world, the universe and the atom, tick. It is, indeed, exciting and profitable reading for everyone.

There are 57 first-rate illustrations.

UFO GUIDE AND HANDBOOK, by Dr. Clifford Thornton. 7s. 6d., or $1.25.

This handbook sets out for the very first time in any country all the available scientific data regarding UFOs.

It was compiled from the findings of a group of scientists who have made an independent investigation of the whole subject over the past ten years, with the assistance of various official and semi-official bodies.

This volume sets out the classification of every known type of UFO, together with all the salient data regarding dimensions, physical characteristics, together with numbers and types of sightings.

The probable function of each type of object is given; there is a concise introductory chapter giving a broad general review of the subject; and, finally, there is an account of the latest theory of space travel which opens up vistas hitherto undreamed of, besides making startling new revelations as to the source of origin of UFOs.

There is space provided in the handbook for recording sightings of each type of UFO, and for recording additional data regarding them as this is made available.

No serious UFO researcher can afford to be without this remarkable and inexpensive little guide.

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MAIL BAG

Sequence

Sir,

Not very long ago, my work involved an amount of research into the shape and form of the shock waves created by aircraft when flying faster than the speed of sound.

When I had completed the series of paintings portraying supersonic flight, which amounted to visualising the "unseen, yet known," I had a strong desire to know more about the atmosphere itself, and subsequently read that subject fairly extensively.

Within a very short time it became apparent that the study of our terrestrial atmosphere had awakened my interest in the structure of the upper atmosphere, since there seemed little doubt that what happens in the troposphere and stratosphere is greatly influenced by the behaviour of the atmosphere above the stratosphere, 50 miles up.

For me, there followed a period of the most delightful and amazing reading—during which I learned of the powerful forces which are at work at great heights, such as the action of the sun's ultra-violet rays which create the ionosphere, and their association with sunspots, and the accompanying intense magnetic storms and brilliant auroreal displays—of cosmic rays, which approach the earth from literally all directions from outer space, which, when they strike our atmosphere, six hundred miles above the surface of the earth, transfer their energy to atomic nitrogen and atomic oxygen, out of which are knocked electrons which move on in showers.

To add to this realisation of the intense activity actually taking place up to the F2 region, came the recordings of the new radio telescopes at the Cavendish Laboratories, Cambridge, and the Radiophysical Laboratory, Sydney, Australia, now being employed to search the more distant regions of space beyond our atmosphere —the regions we refer to as interstellar, and intergalactic space.

The awareness of these rays, and other equally amazing forces, such as the magnetic field of the earth, which diverts the paths of showers of protons to regions near the geomagnetic poles as they approach our planet, made me realise that I was probably being introduced to the subject of the motive power used by UFOs—a thought which is strongly supported by the description of the instruments seen round the flight deck of scouts in which George Adamski has travelled.

Gradually I found I was able to visualise these cosmic forces, their trajectories, and their action on the atomic structure of our atmosphere—to such an extent that I found no trouble composing a picture entirely of the "known unseen." It was a matter of exchanging the scientist's mathematical equations for form and colour— and translating them into understandable pictures.

To me, it now seems perfectly natural to feature the various types of UFOs—Vunus, Vimanas, and Vidyas,° in my paintings, navigating with confidence and skill between the planets of our solar system, utilising the natural forms which unite the Universe.

W. HOWARD JARVIS,
Rake, Nr. Liss, Hants, England.

(° Names coined for various UFO types by saucer author, Gavin Gibbons—Ed.)

A Call for Action

Sir,

FLYING SAUCER REVIEW has called for International Flying Saucer Spotting Days from time to time which, while giving publicity to the work that investigators are doing and bringing the free-lance amateur UFO investigator before the public, may have served to extend to UFO investigators the public's natural mistrust of anything "queer" or cultish: a mistrust already fed by the ludicrous pronouncements made by most scientists and all Government spokesmen whenever questioned by ordinary folk.

Since most obstruction and "gagging" of information about UFO must stem from Governmental and Ministerial policy, or lack of same, it seems clear that nothing less than a violent assault upon those branches of "Service to the Public" will gain for the community a disclosure of as much as is already known as to the nature of "Flying Saucers." Moreover after ten years of official evasions about the UFO visitations nothing less than an immediate official pronouncement would serve to end the curiosity, doubts and apprehension many people rightly entertain for the UFO.

But how to contrive to bring about such an utterance from any government!

Happily, after three years of almost total absence of reporting in the Press on UFO sightings, some reports are beginning to appear, and twice this year questions have later been raised in the House of Commons by individual members representing small constituencies.

But if, at the time of the very next nationally-reported incident: while it is topical news; some large-scale representation were to be pressed in Parliament, the whole contrived mystery of "Flying Saucers" might be blown wide open.

Let every reader of FLYING SAUCER REVIEW who believes in "Flying Saucers," and who believes also that the public should receive a reasoned and factual statement from Her Majesty's Government calculated to give the UFO a *raison d'être* which would serve to reassure the apprehensive and nail the lie of "Russian Bombers"— let all such readers, on the day the next UFO report appears in the national newspapers, write to their respective M.P.s requesting that *every* member so petitioned shall act concertedly to demand a statement from the Government.

One Member's voice is so easily drowned in sarcastic guffaws from the Opposing benches: but a *united demand from thirty or forty Members could not be ignored*! Let us have a large-scale demonstration in the House of Commons by our constituent Members to coincide with the public's attention being drawn by the very next UFO report appearing in the Press.

WILFRID DANIELS,
Stafford, Staffordshire, England.

What a Monstrous Order!

Sir,

Everyone who has the interests of humanity at heart will feel extremely perturbed at the news contained in the January-February number of your Review, namely, that the U.S.A. Government has issued orders to its Naval Air Force to shoot to kill all flying saucers that

they may encounter. Apart from the fact that such an order involves the absurdity of asking people to kill things which do not exist, for the U.S. Government does not admit the existence of flying saucers, the monstrosity of it is simply shocking. What justification is there for such an order? Has there been any case on record where flying saucers have proved hostile? On the contrary, all the evidence we have proves just the opposite. Adamski in his book *Inside the Space ships* has stated that the Venusian sage whom he had the fortune of meeting on board a Venusian space ship, told him that the Venusians would rather kill themselves than do any harm to others. In the same strain also speaks the editor of the *UFO Critical Bulletin*, published from Brazil, who strongly protests against the view of the British writer, H. T. Wilkins, namely, that our Space brothers have designs against us. There is not a scrap of evidence to show that they are in any way hostile to us. *There should therefore be a strong and united protest against this monstrous order from one end of our globe to the other, and that, too, immediately. The U.N.O. also, as the representative of a large number of States, should be asked to join in this protest.*

We should also consider this order in the background of the very serious crisis which threatens our entire human race, as depicted so very ably by Dr. Bernard E. Finch in his excellent article, entitled "Attempted suicide!" which also appears in this number of your Review, when we have so far not been able to do anything to avert this crisis which threatens our entire human race, when all our talks about banning nuclear tests have ended in complete failure, is it not gross perversity and colossal folly to shut the door against the only Source from which help could possibly come in this critical period of our civilisation? For there can be no doubt that our Space Brothers are coming in large numbers to tell us of the critical situation we have created by our folly and also to lend a helping hand in extricating us from it. *Contact with them, and that, too, before the situation gets completely out of control, is perhaps the only way in which we can avert the doom which apparently threatens us. When shall we have the wisdom to realise this? Oh, when?*

S. K. Maitra,
Banaras Hindu University,
Banaras, India.

A Trap to be Avoided

Sir,

Having, some time ago, introduced my friend Arthur Constance to the theory of UFO "emergence" as propounded by Meade Layne and the B.S.R.A. I am sure he will not object to my making a few observations on the subject.

There is good reason to believe that the physical brain and nervous system act as a "reducing valve," to use Aldous Huxley's happy expression, intended for reasons of biological survival to shut out a great deal more than it lets in. When functioning "normally," this reducing valve allows us to perceive (or construct?) a three dimensional universe unfolding itself in a sequence of time-instants. Aldous Huxley's personal experiments with Mescalin show that it is possible to heighten the limited visual perception imposed on us by the brain, while the experiences of Christopher Mayhew under the influence of the same drug indicate that the physical time process also, can be escaped. The transcending of the limitations of physical consciousness is a characteristic of the mystical experience, while some great creative artists may have achieved a temporary liberation. Mozart, for example once made the strange remark, "Nor do I hear in my imagination the parts *successively* but I hear them, as it were, all at once. . . . What a delight this is I cannot tell!"

It is conceivable, then, that our physical universe is indeed a very limited abstraction from an inexpressibly comprehensive "reality" consisting, it may well be, of many universes, each existing at its own vibrational level. When, therefore, some UFOs seem to be able to materialise and de-materialise, it is possible that they are emerging temporarily into our limited range of perception from a vibrational level distinct from, but interpenetrating our own.

It is, however, but a short step from this to the assertion that most, or even *all* UFOs are emergents. Arthur Constance has in fact written, in his fine book *The inexplicable Sky*—'I am convinced that we shall make no progress towards an explanation of the UFOs until we dismiss time and space ideologies. As long as we think of UFOs coming from anywhere—Mars or anywhere else— we are spiders, blinded by spiderism. We are interpreting the Cosmos in terms of our own three-dimensional existence." With all due respect, there seems to be a danger here of substituting one set of spiderisms for another. Even with our limited perception, we are aware of a vast universe, the extent of which staggers the imagination. It is surely rather sweeping to suggest that of all UFOs sighted none could have originated from planetary bodies at our own physical level. We certainly know too little about conditions *at the surface* of the other known planets in this Solar System alone to be able to state categorically that intelligent life cannot exist on any of them. And we know nothing at all about other planetary systems either in "our" galaxy or the millions of other galaxies within telescopic range. If it is argued that the vast distances involved preclude the possibility that other physical planets or systems may be the point of origin of some UFOs, we can reply that no reliance can be placed on any conception of space travel based on the limitations of the primitive blasting operations called rocket propulsion.

It seems to me very likely that a complete answer to the UFO problem would include both the physical and the "emergent" hypotheses. We should not try to confine our explanation to one or the other for, as Schopenhauer once pointed out, "A conceived hypothesis gives us lynx eyes for all that confirms it, but makes us blind to all that contradicts it."

David Rudman,
Bristol, England.

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LATE NEWS

Was Atlas plucked out of Sky?

The 16,000-m.p.h. inter-continental ballistic missile Atlas, the "ultimate weapon," exploded shortly after being launched on Tuesday, June 11. The missile, designed to carry a nuclear warhead 5,000 miles, was making its first 2,200-mile test flight from Cape Canaveral, Florida.

An official said there were no casualties and "valuable information was gained."

At about 3,500 feet up the booster rocket fell away.

A cameraman said "it levelled off at 5,000 or 6,000 feet and then exploded in a tremendous ball of fire."

An observer at the proving grounds was understood to say to a Press photographer: "Good heavens, it's being plucked out of the sky!"

And a reporter on a Jacksonville paper stated that just before the explosion, which he described as a violent orange mushroom, he saw what appeared to be a light or lighted object diving towards the rocket.

Air Ministry Mystified Again

Twelve reddish-yellow noiseless flying objects sped across Glasgow and the West of Scotland on the night of June 11.

They were seen by people in Bridgeton, Govan, Govanhill, Blairdardie, Whitecraigs, Uddingston, Bishopsbriggs and Coatbridge.

The objects were flying high at a terrific speed, and what appeared to be sparks trailed behind them as they flew west.

Renfrew Meteorological Station stated unlikely freak weather occurrence.

Air Ministry spokesman said: "We don't know what they could have been. There was no flying exercise at the time."

Vicar backs Saucers

Rev. George Tiley, Vicar of Powick, near Worcester, England, preaches to his congregation about space ships and space visitors from other worlds.

"The men who live on Venus and Mars are far in advance of us. They have learned to use everything constructively. They have outlawed war, disease and poverty.

"In a sense, they have begun to live the Golden Age. They are so far advanced they would rather be killed than kill."

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